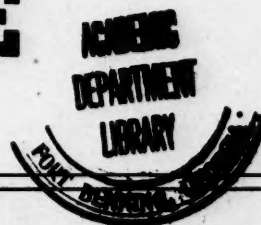


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1775

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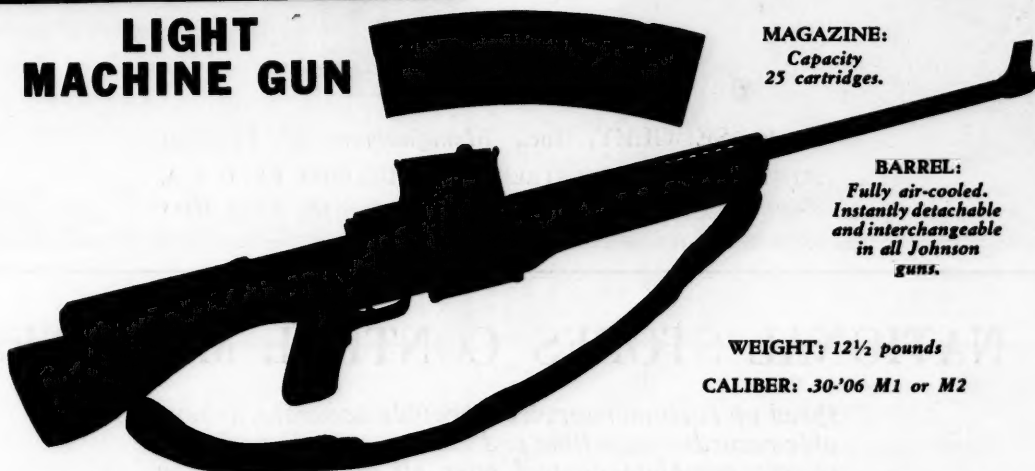


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THE MARINE CORPS GAZETTE

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Vol. 24

ANNIVERSARY NUMBER

No. 4

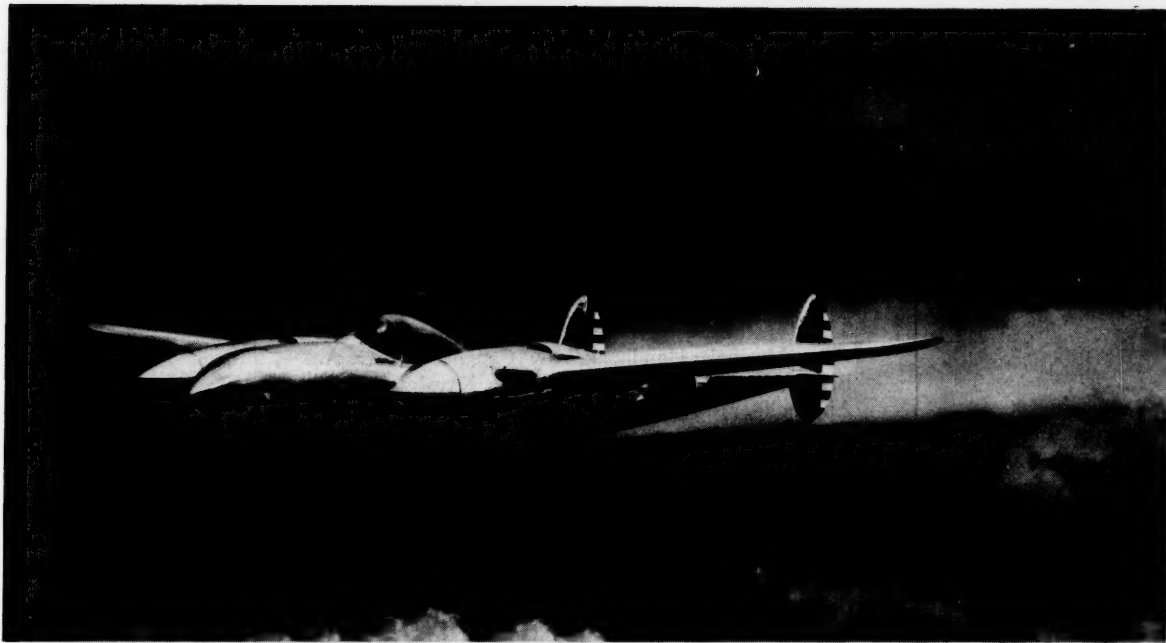
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Opinions or assertions in the articles are the private ones of the writers, and are not to be construed as official or reflecting the views of the Navy Department or the naval service at large.

Entered as second-class matter, March 27, 1929, at the Post Office, Washington, D. C., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized November 23, 1918.

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Circular letter No. 286, dated 7 April, 1939, from Major General Commandant to All Officers reads:

In reference (a) [Let. Sec. Navy to MGC, March 8, 1939] the Secretary of the Navy has authorized "The Marine's Handbook," by Captain Luther A. Brown, U.S.M.C., published by the Naval Institute, Annapolis, Md., to be sold through all post exchanges of the Marine Corps and ships' service stores of the Navy patronized by Marine Corps personnel.

The 1939 edition was necessitated by a change in the Marine Corps Manual and in Marine Corps orders which prescribe the *Landing Force Manual, U. S. Navy, 1938*, in lieu of Army publications as the principal reference for basic training of Marine Corps enlisted personnel. This edition includes all the material necessary to bring it into agreement with the above change and contains 50 pages more than the 1938 edition. The retail price is the same, 75 cents postpaid; quantity orders, 15 per cent discount on 10 to 99 copies, and 20 per cent on 100 or more.

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THE MAJOR GENERAL COMMANDANT
"The Gazette" congratulates Major General Thomas
Holcomb and the Marine Corps, on his reappoint-
ment as the Major General Commandant.

THE MARINE CORPS GAZETTE

Vol. 24

ANNIVERSARY NUMBER, 1940

No. 4

One Hundred Sixty-Five Years of Service

BY COLONEL P. A. DEL VALLE, U.S.M.C.



A YEAR ago these pages recorded as a stirring event the increase of the Corps to twenty-five thousand enlisted. As we go to press the figure has risen to nearly thirty-eight thousand. In addition, certain classes of reserves have been mobilized. A bill now before Congress would raise our enlisted strength to a minimum of 50,000.

This is a violent reaction from the normal peace time desuetude, when the Corps is reduced to a corporal's guard in the interest of false economy, and it is extraordinarily significant. We are suddenly permitted to plan effective forces, properly organized and equipped. We must quickly train and absorb the new recruits. We must hastily acquire quantities of equipment, transport, and armament. We must find billets for the increased personnel and space in which they may train. But the most important thing we are all called upon to do on this our 165th anniversary is to *Grow With The Corps*.

One of the tragedies of life is that person who suffers from hardening of his mental arteries, the classic old-time captain who was still a splendid corporal even when he wore his colonel's insignia. He just failed to grow with the Corps, and now lies buried inconspicuously—*requiescat in pace!*

Perhaps he dwelt too much upon our glorious past, and found it hard to believe we could possibly have any future that could be a match for it. And thus, lost in the contemplation of the "good old days" he slumbered while the parade of today and tomorrow whizzed past in the tempo of the new machine age.

It is inspiring to have such a background of military achievement as the Corps rightfully boasts. Without it the building-up and growing-up process would be a dull thing indeed. With it we can project ourselves into *any* future with the confidence and determination that we shall carry on the traditional glory to ever greater heights. That is what is meant by "growing up with the Corps." It involves an appreciation of the past coupled with a determination to live gloriously—in the present and future.

Before us we see the great general picture of an expanding Army, Navy and Air Force. In our own little section of the large picture, we see an enlarged Corps widespread,

as ever on guard where the Navy has its installations; and a Fleet Marine Force organized and equipped to support the actions of the Fleet with mobile troops of all arms including a sizable air component. While we may deplore the troubled conditions which brought about this metamorphosis from the struggling, unwanted orphan to the full-fledged warrior whose support the nation solicits in these perilous times, we cannot prevent its implications from inducing a certain quiet rejoicing. The nation needs its fighting men, and we of the Corps rejoice that we are being made strong enough for the task at hand. We rejoice, and at the same time we make our determination to come up to the increased responsibilities which the new situation will eventually bring.

For this expansion will inevitably affect all of us. Wherever we may now be stowed away—even in remote and apparently uninteresting corners of the world—we are liable to be called forth with scant notice to take our places in the front line of things. In order to be ready when the call comes, we must take in the general picture, including the part of the Corps occupies therein, and then make an estimate of what we may ultimately be called upon to do. Marking well our objective as thus derived, we should devote all our time to fitting ourselves physically, morally, and professionally for the task which may confront us.

In the words of the Secretary, The Chief of Naval Operations, and the Major General Commandant upon this occasion, we find ample inspiration to urge us on to ever greater effort and achievement. Our devotion to our country needs no further stimulus for the orientation of our endeavors.

To end upon a note both heroic and pertinent in this modest essay, it might be well to recall a tale which came to us from the dim past. Between the covers of a formid-

(Continued on page 95)

Birthday Greetings

MY DEAR GENERAL HOLCOMB:

On the one hundred and sixty-fifth anniversary of the establishment of the United States Marine Corps, I am privileged to compliment you upon the glorious record of your organization.

The traditions of the "Soldiers of the Sea" and the spirit of the Corps may well serve as a guide for the peoples of these United States during times when the moral fiber of a nation receives its gruelling tests.

I am certain that the personnel of the Marine Corps, nearly forty thousand officers and men, is ready *now* to perform its duties with the same efficiency and loyalty that has so brilliantly lighted the escutcheon of your Corps from 1775 to the present time.

To these patriotic Americans who are now serving in this integral branch of the United States Navy, I extend greetings and felicitations on this anniversary, and in reviewing your proud history, I have complete confidence in the part you and your personnel are capable of playing toward maintaining the freedom and democracy of these United States.

Sincerely,

/s/ KNOX.

Major General Thomas Holcomb, U.S.M.C.
Major General Commandant, U. S. Marine Corps
Headquarters, Navy Department
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR GENERAL HOLCOMB:

Sunday, November 10, 1940, marks the one hundred and sixty-fifth anniversary of the establishment of the United States Marine Corps. To the officers and men of this organization, I wish to offer heartiest congratulations.

We in the Navy are justly proud of the brilliant record of those who wear the anchor and globe. In peace and in war, from the very beginning of our Nation's history, United States Marines have served nobly and with high distinction wherever our country called. It is this record which has enshrined the Marine Corps in the minds and hearts of the American people.

Today, perhaps more than ever before, there is a vital need for the courage, devotion to duty, and esprit de corps so aptly characterized by your stirring motto "Semper Fidelis." I am confident that in the days ahead, the citizens of our country will continue to find United States Marines "Always Faithful."

Sincerely yours,

/s/ STARK.

Major General Thomas Holcomb, U.S.M.C.
Headquarters, U. S. Marine Corps
Washington, D. C.

WAR DEPARTMENT OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF WASHINGTON

Major General Thomas Holcomb,
Commandant, United States Marine Corps,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR GENERAL HOLCOMB:

In behalf of the officers and enlisted men of the United States Army, I wish to extend greetings to the personnel of the United States Marine Corps on the occasion of the 165th Anniversary of your splendid organization.

Throughout the life of our country the Marine Corps and the Army have been closely associated in our national defense. This association has developed a comradeship which will always endure.

With personal congratulations and best wishes, I am,

Faithfully yours,

/s/ G. C. MARSHALL,
Chief of Staff.

The Commandant's Message

on the occasion of

The Celebration of the One Hundred Sixty-Fifth Birthday of the Marine Corps

The fine and inspiring letters from the Secretary of the Navy, the Chief of Naval Operations, and from the Chief of Staff of the United States Army, reminds us of two things. We have in the Marine Corps great traditions. They are the traditions of duty done and missions accomplished in difficulty and in danger, on land and sea, for a hundred and sixty-five years. The soul of our corps is in those traditions, —and it has not changed through all the years since the first United States Marines were mustered. And because this is so, there is laid upon us who are now serving, the obligation to live up to those traditions, and to hand them on untar-

nished, to the Marines who will serve after we are gone. Let us so conduct ourselves that the old-timers, whom we honor on this birthday celebration, would be proud of us, as we are proud of them. The Marine Corps has never been an easy service for soft men. It may be that we in our generation face more trying times than Marines have ever faced. Fashions in warfare change like everything human changes. Nothing stands still. We grow or we decay. But the principles of warfare never change, and the old soldierly virtues are the same that they have always been.

Courage, discipline and loyalty are the characteristics of Marines, a hundred and sixty-five years ago, and today, and tomorrow. That is what *Semper Fidelis* means.



FIRST PRIZE ESSAY

Toward a Better Landing Force

BY 1ST LIEUT. F. P. HENDERSON, U.S.M.C.

THE colossal victories of the German Army in Europe have consigned many cherished military theories to the trash heap. The spectacle of an army, superbly organized, equipped and trained for its purpose, riding roughshod over an opponent of supposedly equal capabilities has ushered in the long heralded New Era in warfare—with a bang. It has led to feverish effort on the part of all other powers to overhaul and prepare their military machines and doctrines so that they may be equally irresistible when the day for their use arrives.

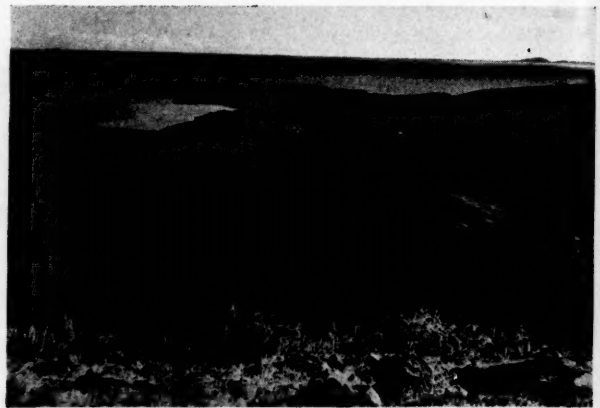
The lessons to be learned from the German campaigns in Poland, Norway, Holland, Belgium and France are many. For the Marine Corps, however, there is one that should stand out above all others; namely, the necessity for organizing and equipping a military force to accomplish a *specific purpose*. Reduced to every day terms it might be called the principle of the "tailor made" unit.

The German Army is certainly no stereotyped army organized and equipped along conventional (and heretofore, proven) lines. On the contrary it literally bristles with specialists and innovations. Parachute troops, air-transported infantry, combat motorcycle units, sharpshooter battalions, flame throwing tanks, panzer divisions, fifth column saboteurs and spies, engineer troops specially trained to attack and reduce fortifications or other obstacles have all made their debut and proven their worth. Specialization has been carried to a point where we read of ponton bridge units trained and equipped to build a specific bridge over a definite river at a known location.

It seems obvious that these units did not result from any personal axe-grinding for a pet theory or from a vague idea that they might be useful someday. It is more logical to presume that they are the solutions to obstacles encountered in a meticulously planned campaign.

It is said that the organization of the German Army and its component units, down to the very smallest, is in a constant state of flux. Every maneuver sees changes. New ideas are constantly tried and adopted or dropped. There is nothing holy or sacrosanct about an organization table. To the contrary, they are supposedly mimeographed and bound loose leaf so that the old may easily give way to the new. The organization tables of a wide awake military force should be based upon that definition of success which claims it to be a journey and not a goal.

If the Germans could build a well nigh perfect organization of monstrous proportions to accomplish a complex but special task we should be able to outdo them in building for our task. The task of executing a successful landing is certainly one of the most difficult of all military operations and it's our own nut to crack. If we are going to crack it in the traditional Marine fashion we must leave no stone unturned in our effort to achieve perfection of the landing force we send to execute a *particular landing*.



View of Culebra Island

No idea, however radical or fantastic it may seem, should be discarded without a fair trial. The machine gun, airplane, and tank have all been called impractical in their day. We may be forced to abandon many of our established beliefs in favor of new and strange things. But let it be so, if it's necessary to our success in battle. It will be infinitely better to operate on ourselves now, no matter how painful the surgery may be, than to be the silent subjects of a post-mortem later on.

What should our organization be? To answer that question we must know where, when, and against whom we are going to land. A rigid landing force organization, suitable to meet the requirements of some "average" textbook problem, is not the force we want to solve the specialized problem of some one particular landing.

Would such a rigid organization function equally well in a landing in the Caribbean, South Pacific, or the Aleutians? Would it work equally well in a landing on a sparsely populated, rocky isle; a jungle coast; or a thoroughly settled island or coast? Is it strong enough to beat a first class power and yet not waste man power and material on a third rate power?

Obviously no one set organization could function with equal efficiency and economy of force under all of the above conditions. It therefore seems apparent that our peacetime organization and training should be designed to give us flexible, versatile units from which we can build our "D Day" tailor made landing force.

Since the organization of the Fleet Marine Force we have made progressive strides from a conventional military organization toward a true landing force. The future would doubtless see further strides, but we cannot afford to await the slow and orderly process of peacetime evolution. We must speed up the tempo of change to meet the pressing needs of the times.

(Continued on page 90)

Chronology of Outstanding Events of the American Marines

By J. C. JENKINS, *Historical Section, U.S.M.C.*

1775. On May 3rd, a Marine officer and several Marines were engaged for service on Lake Champlain. This is the earliest known record, after the outbreak of the Revolution, that Marines were provided for and actually enrolled.
1776. Two hundred Marines and sailors, under Captain Samuel Nicholas, captured Fort Montague, New Providence, Bahama Islands. Congress provided that Marines should share in prize monies of all captures by American vessels upon which they were serving.
1777. A battalion of Marines, under Major Nicholas, took part in the Battle of Assanpink Creek, near Trenton, N. J., the operations of which were under the direction of General George Washington.
1778. The Stars and Stripes, on the *Ranger*, commanded by Captain John Paul Jones (carrying the usual guard of Marines), received the first foreign salute at Brest, France.
1779. The green facings of the uniform of the Marines was changed to red, according to an entry in the diary of Captain John Adams, of the sloop *Boston*.
1780. The Marines of the *Trumbull* rendered exceptional service in an engagement, lasting five hours, with the British man of war *Watt*, in latitude N. 35, and longitude W. 64.
1781. The Marines of the *Alliance* ably assisted Captain John Barry in the engagement with, and capture of, two British vessels.
1782. The Marines of the *Hyder Ally* participated in one of the most brilliant naval battles of the war, when that vessel engaged and captured the British man of war *General Monk*, in Delaware Bay.
1783. The Marines of the *Alliance*, under Lieutenant Thomas Ellwood, fought in the last naval engagement of the war with the British ship *Sibylle*. Revolutionary war ended.
1785. The *Alliance*, upon which the Marines served with distinction during the Revolution, was sold and became a merchant vessel.
1787. A treaty of peace with Morocco was arranged thereby postponing the building of naval vessels and the enlistment of Marines for them.
1789. The Department of War was created; there being no Navy Department, Naval and Marine affairs came under its jurisdiction.
1791. Marines were provided for, in estimates made for two war vessels, but Congress failed to pass the required legislation.
1794. The keels of six frigates were laid, upon some of which Marines were destined to serve with distinction. Congress provided that Marines were to be a part of their complements.
1795. Peace with Algiers was concluded, and construction on some of the ships to be built was never started; consequently, the Marines for them were never raised.
1796. Congress authorized the building of three frigates. Three Marine officers and 162 enlisted Marines served on these vessels—*United States*, *Constellation*, and *Constitution*.
1797. Marines served on the *United States*, even before she was launched.
1798. The United States Marine Corps established (July 11), and placed under the direct orders of the President. A regular Navy Department had been created just a few weeks prior to this. The Secretary of War recommended a regiment of infantry "in double capacity of Marines and Infantry."
1799. Congress passed a law that twenty cents per month be deducted from the pay of each Marine to create a fund for building and maintaining a hospital for their use.
1800. The Marines of the *Constitution* lost about one-fourth of their number as casualties in the engagement with the French ship *La Vengeance*, which lasted for five hours, within pistol shot. Congress provided a bounty for capturing enemy vessels; the Marines received their share.
1801. Marines of the *Enterprise* acquitted themselves with much credit during a three-hours engagement with a *Tripolitan* cruiser, which finally struck her colors after suffering casualties of 29 killed and many wounded. The Marines suffered no casualties.
1802. Construction was begun on the Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C.
1803. One officer and forty-four Marines were made prisoners by the Tripolitans, when the frigate *Philadelphia* was stranded on the rocks in the harbor of Tripoli. Marines first established a guard at the Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.
1804. Eight Marines assisted Stephen Decatur, when he succeeded in burning the *Philadelphia* in front of Tripoli.
1805. Lieutenant P. N. O'Bannon and his "handful" of Marines took part in the assault upon the forts of Derne, Tripoli. This was a land-naval operation and was entirely successful. The Marines hoisted the American Flag for the first time over a fortress of the Old World.
1806. Marines at New Orleans, aboard the gunboats and

(Continued on page 81)

A Review of Camouflage Literature

BY LIEUT. COLONEL W. P. T. HILL, U.S.M.C.

PART III.

IN the issue of THE MARINE CORPS GAZETTE for November, 1939, page 72, the following article was reviewed; however, several requests have been received for the entire article and as it deals with AIR RAID (PRECAUTION) PROTECTION as well as CAMOUFLAGE, it is believed that the complete translation will be of sufficient interest to the readers at this time, for its publication.

CAMOUFLAGE—(OBSCURING)

Militärwissenschaftliche Mitteilungen, March, 1938 (Austrian). Lt. Col. Schorgi. Translation from the above publication.

If it is possible to conceal the target, the danger of its being bombarded is for the present eliminated. That is one of the principles in modern war tactics. Because more movement and less firepower is required in this form of warfare, the result is that fewer casualties are suffered.

If, in aerial warfare, a pilot cannot find his target, then it is correct to assume that all danger from airplanes is for that particular target eliminated.

The attacking pilot seeks his target with the aid of the bare eye, excepting far-flung objectives which can be located with the aid of mechanical means. In aerial warfare, therefore, one must try to obscure and disturb the view of the attacker. Camouflage with the application of the correct laws of light is used to attain this end. As Dr. G. Stampe explains, a picture of the target can only be seen by the attacking observer when:

1. The object is different from the surrounding terrain;
2. The path of the rays of light from the object to the eye is not obscured or obstructed; and,
3. The eye of the observer is normal.

Every disturbance or elimination of one of these three principles will lead to the desired result, which is to avoid the discovery of the object in question.

The most thorough method would be to destroy or at least

impede the functioning of the eyes of the observer. However, such an undertaking would be extremely difficult if not impossible and, furthermore, this does not belong into any discussion of camouflage.

Under camouflage the soldier understands the natural or artificial blending of personnel, materiel, structures, etc., with the surrounding terrain so that the observer, whether on land or in the air, cannot distinguish these objects. Included are also the obscuring of entire fortifications and the creation of dummy targets. The end in mind must always be that the sighting of the objectives by the enemy is to be impeded so that the hostile command is kept guessing or that it is kept completely in error. A target that is only surmised will rarely be molested because the ammunition expended will seldom justify the result obtained. Hand in hand with camouflage goes the deception of the enemy by means of misleading maneuvers, artificial fortifications, dummy batteries, etc., so that the enemy may waste his ammunition on worthless targets.

The *camouflage in field warfare* is used to protect the target from observers on the ground as well as in the air. The following principles should be considered:

By Day

- a. The elimination of all glistening weapons and articles as well as all bright colors of uniforms, vehicles, etc.;
- b. Stopping, or at least reducing, all movement; avoiding all smoke and dust formations within the eyesight of the enemy;
- c. Avoiding, or at least suppressing, all paths of travel in snow, meadows, fields, etc.;
- d. Avoiding absolutely all noises caused by the traffic of trains, automobiles, wagons, etc., within earshot of the enemy.

At Night

Avoiding all open lights and all noise within eyesight and earshot of the enemy.

The field-green uniforms, the matching of the colors of arms and other articles, the use of snow-colored overcoats, the use of covers for cannons and machine guns, and the darkening of all lights at night, are some of the principles of camouflage.

Camouflage is of success only when everybody and everything is taken in consideration and when the strictest camouflage discipline is being observed. If this is not the case, the mere striking of a match can loose a heavy bombardment with the subsequent heavy losses in men and material.

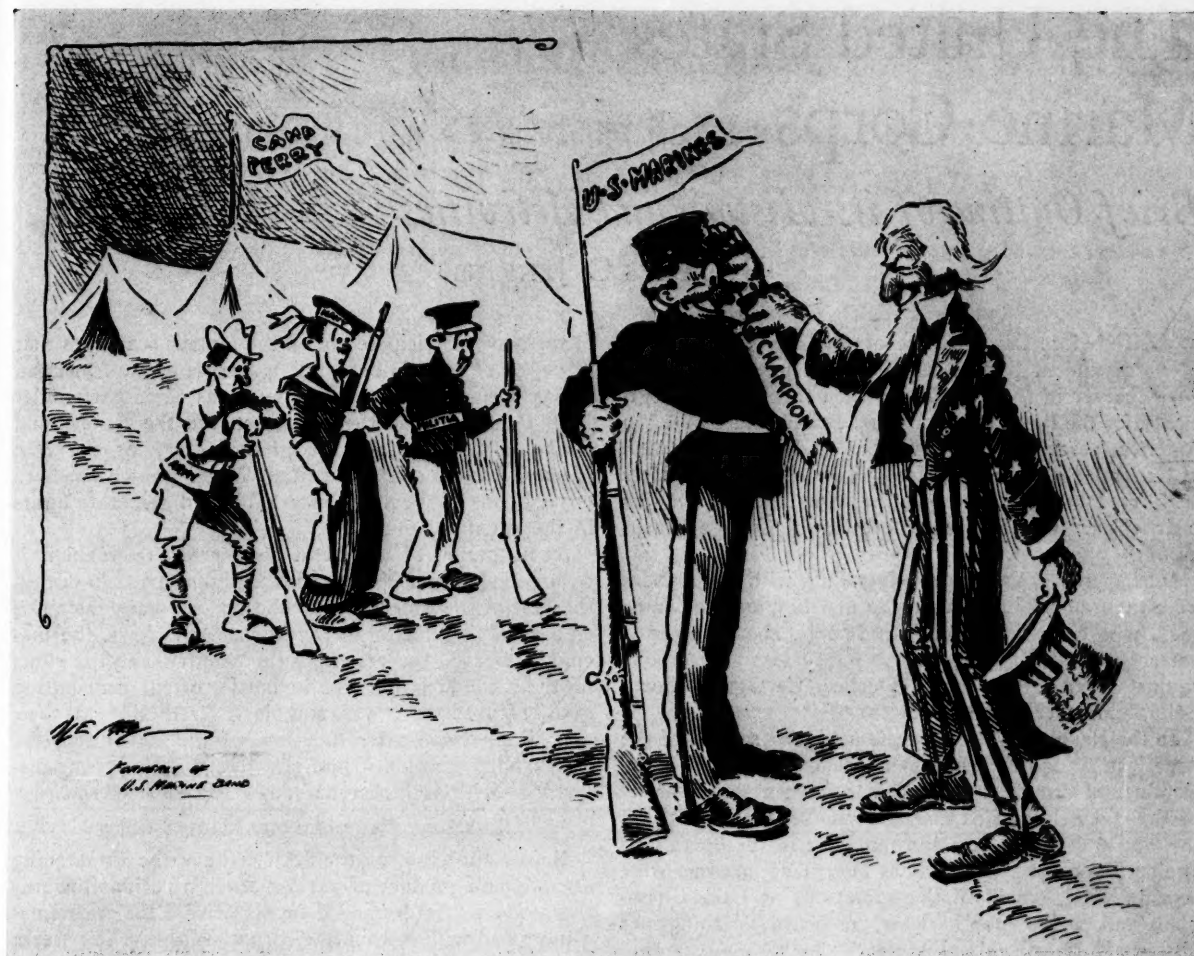
For the *camouflage in aerial warfare*, the same principles apply. Because of the wide field of operations and the greater surprise element of the airplane, small countries must consider their entire territory subject to camouflage.

The protection against aircraft by day consists of concealment of all traffic and the disguising of important war

(Continued on page 70)



Observation Post, Culebra



Young Man! You're Some Shooter

The Marine Corps Rifle Team 1940

BY FIRST SERGEANT ROBERT D. THOMPSON, JR., U.S.M.C.

FOREWORD

It has been customary in the past for some officer connected with the Marine Corps Rifle and Pistol Team Detachment or Headquarters, Marine Corps, to submit an article each year upon completion of the National Matches for publication in THE MARINE CORPS GAZETTE. This year a departure has been made from that custom in that the article, in the form of a letter to a friend, is submitted by an enlisted man, the all-important First Sergeant of the Detachment, which presents the picture from a slightly different angle.

M. A. EDSON,
Lt. Col., USMC.

Camp Perry, Ohio,
September 21, 1940.

Dear Bill:

Well, my friend, "the tumult and the shouting dies," the last shot has gone down the range, the town of canvas has fallen, and another "Perry" is nothing but statistics in the files to the uninitiate, but to those of us who had a part in this year's team, it is a memory that will last as long as we live.

The "Dogs of War" are at home, and the Marine Corps stands at the top of the hill again. You ask how we "got that way" and I am going to try and tell you. I know that you will find not one, but many people, in the Corps, who will tell you that the rifle season is a "vacation" and

(Continued on page 61)

The United States Marine Corps

Brief Outline of its History and Activities

BY JAMES C. JENKINS

LONG before the existence of this country as an independent nation, American marines began their career in the year 1740, when three marine regiments, for the Royal Navy of Great Britain, were raised in America, assembled at New York under the command of General Alexander Spotswood of Virginia, and later performed valiant service in the West Indies. One of their officers was Lawrence, brother of George Washington.

During the colonial period ending with 1775 there were thousands of men acting as marines, and known as such, who served on American vessels, aboard the privateers, and took part in many overseas expeditions against Acadia, Louisburg, Quebec, Cartagena, Porto Bello, and other outlying places.

In the Revolutionary War the navies of several of the American colonies came into existence, even before the Continental Congress attempted to form a navy. Many of their vessels carried marines who served throughout the war and played an important part in the operations against the enemy. As early as May, 1775, marines were serving with Arnold in the operations at Lake Champlain and, a few months later, on board Washington's cruisers in New England waters.

Upon the establishment of the Navy in the fall of 1775 Congress, recognizing the urgent necessity for a regular organization, authorized the formation of two battalions of marines, on November 10, 1775—the date that has been designated as the birthday of the Marine Corps. Thus, before a single vessel of the Navy went to sea, the Corps came into being. In the following year a detachment of marines took part in Commodore Esek Hopkins' expedition against New Providence, in the Bahamas, where occurred the first fight in the history of the regular navy. In this noteworthy engagement the attacking party of some three hundred marines and sailors under Major Samuel Nicholas—first commandant of the Marines—after a sharp fight of several hours, captured the enemy forts and acquired a quantity of British military stores, including a large amount of powder and a number of cannon, of which the colonial forces were in great need.

Marines continued to perform illustrious and efficient service both on land and sea. One battalion was sent as reinforcement to Washington, after the retreat across New Jersey, was with him at the Battle of Princeton playing an important part there, and in subsequent land engagements of the war.

Other marines serving on board all the larger vessels

of the Navy participated in all the famous sea fights that served so effectively in bringing success to the American arms. Conspicuous among these was their part under John Paul Jones, in the battle between the *Ranger* and *Drake* and, above all, the great victory of the *Bon Homme Richard* over the British *Serapis*, which has been termed "one of the most remarkable and desperate fights in the annals of our navy."

At no period of the naval history of the world is it regarded that marines were more important than during the War of the American Revolution. In many instances as a steadying factor to the ill-assorted crews, the marines preserved the vessels to the country, and the effect of their conduct and fire in battle, often contributing greatly to victory, was singularly creditable to their discipline. Soon after the close of the Revolution the navy and the corps of marines, like the army, was disbanded—with nothing remaining but a glorious record.

THE NEW NAVY AND THE MARINE CORPS

Before the close of the 18th century the threatening attitude and conduct of various foreign nations towards the new republic demanded for its defense the creation of a navy and with it a marine corps. Within a few weeks after the establishment of a regular Navy Department, President John Adams, on July 11, 1798, approved an act of Congress "for the establishing and organizing of a Marine Corps"—a corps patterned somewhat after the Royal Marines of Great Britain in regard to the uniform and other features—destined not only to uphold the fighting qualities and traditions of their forbears, but to become one of the most efficient fighting forces in the world. The newly formed Marine Corps did not have long to wait before the time for action came. The naval war with France (1799-1801) found the Marines in every important sea fight, either boarding or repelling boarders of the enemy vessels with bayonet, cutlass, and sword, or in the tops as sharpshooters picking off the enemy through the deadly aim of their musketry fire.

WAR WITH THE TRIPOLITAN PIRATES

Perhaps no more colorful fighting has ever been recorded by the Marines than during the war with the Barbary States in the first few years of the 19th century. With the Navy they took part in the spectacular bombardment of Tripoli, and participated in every important battle; they were with Stephen Decatur in all the brilliant exploits of that gallant officer, including the most daring feat of burning the *Philadelphia* facing the gunfire of the

(Continued on page 53)

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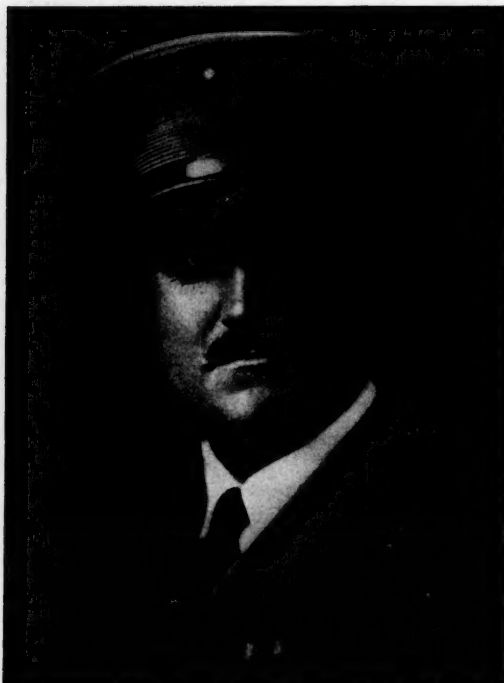
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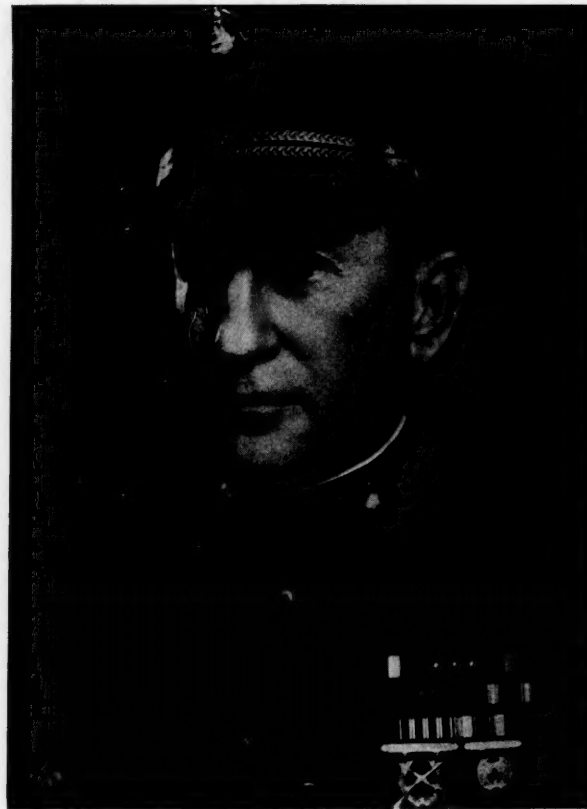


**COLONEL CHARLES F. B. PRICE,
U.S.M.C.**

Colonel Price was born 18 September, 1881, in Hamburg, Germany, and was appointed a 2d Lieutenant in the U. S. Marine Corps 24 January, 1906. He passed through the various grades and reached the grade of Colonel on February 1, 1935. Colonel Price has served at numerous stations in the United States, and had service in France during the World War. He also served in Panama, Mexico, Cuba, Nicaragua and China. He is at present a member of the Naval Examining Board at Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C.

He holds the following decorations:

- Cuban Campaign Medal,
- Mexican Campaign Medal,
- 2d Nicaraguan Medal,
- Distinguished Service Medal,
- Victory Medal,
- Expeditionary Medal.



**COLONEL JULIAN C. SMITH,
U.S.M.C.**

Colonel Smith was born 11 September, 1885, in Elkton, Md., and was appointed a 2d Lieutenant in the U. S. Marine Corps 22 January, 1909, and passed through the various grades and reached the grade of Colonel on 27 July, 1935. He served at various stations in the United States, and has seen service in Panama, Cuba, Mexico, Haiti, San Domingo and Nicaragua. Colonel Smith is serving with the Fleet Marine Force, Marine Barracks, Quantico, Va.

He has been awarded the following decorations:

- Mexican Campaign Medal,
- Haitien Campaign Medal,
- San Domingo Campaign Medal,
- 2d Nicaraguan Medal,
- Victory Medal,
- Expeditionary Medal,
- Navy Cross.

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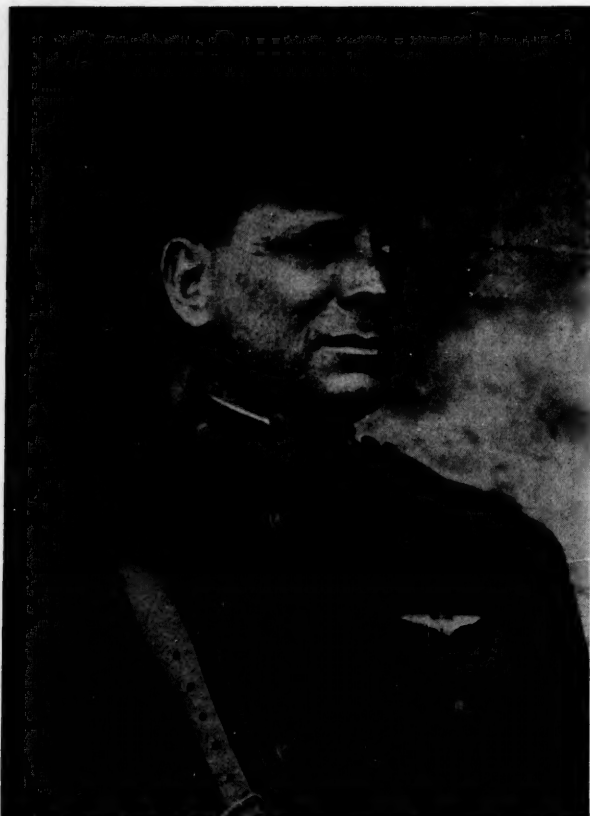
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**COLONEL ROY S. GEIGER,
U.S.M.C.**

Colonel Geiger was born 13 January, 1885, in Middleburg, Fla., and was appointed a second lieutenant in the U. S. Marine Corps 5 February, 1909. He passed through the various grades until he reached the grade of Colonel on 1 December, 1936. He has served at various stations in the United States, and saw service in Panama, Philippine Islands, China and Haiti, and in France during the World War. He was one of the first Marine Corps Officers assigned to Aviation duty and is still on that duty. Colonel Geiger served as an enlisted man in the Marine Corps from November 2, 1907 until February 4, 1909.

He has been awarded the following decorations:

- Haitien Campaign Medal,
- 2d Nicaraguan Campaign Medal,
- Navy Cross,
- Expeditionary Medal,
- Victory Medal,
- Victory Button,
- Expeditionary Ribbon.



**COL. CHARLES D. BARRETT,
U.S.M.C.**

Colonel Barrett was born 16 August, 1885, in Henderson, Ky., and was appointed a 2d Lieutenant in the U. S. Marine Corps 11 August, 1909, and passed through the various grades until he reached the grade of Colonel on February 1, 1937. He has served at various stations in the United States, and in France during the World War. He also served in Mexico, Porto Rico and San Domingo. He is now on duty as Director of Plans and Policies, Headquarters U. S. Marine Corps.

He was awarded the following decorations:

- Mexican Campaign Medal,
- Victory Medal,
- Victory Button,
- Expeditionary Medal.

Marine Corps Selections

Office of the Secretary
KS/A17-32(400917)

G DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
Washington, D. C.

September 25, 1940.

From: The Secretary of the Navy.
To: Rear Admiral Joseph K. Taussig, U. S. Navy.
Subject: Precept convening selection board for the recommendation of marine officers for promotion to the grade of brigadier general, U. S. Marine Corps.

1. A selection board is hereby appointed, consisting of yourself as president, and the following additional members:

Rear Admiral Charles E. Courtney, U. S. Navy; Rear Admiral Adolphus E. Watson, U. S. Navy; Rear Admiral John Downes, U. S. Navy; Major General Louis McC. Little, U. S. Marine Corps; Rear Admiral Wilson Brown, U. S. Navy; Rear Admiral Leigh Noyes, U. S. Navy; Major General William P. Upshur, U. S. Marine Corps, and Brigadier General Clayton B. Vogel, U. S. Marine Corps. Lieutenant Colonel Joseph W. Knighton, U. S. Marine Corps, will act as recorder.

2. The board is hereby ordered to convene at the Navy Department, Washington, D. C., on October 14, 1940, at ten o'clock a.m., or as soon thereafter as may be practicable.

3. The number of estimated vacancies which will occur in the grade of brigadier general before the end of the next succeeding fiscal year in excess of the number of officers now on the promotion list for that grade will be furnished the board in a separate communication. The Secretary of the Navy will furnish the board with the names of all officers in the grade of colonel who are eligible for consideration for promotion to the grade of brigadier general, and with the records other than medical of all such officers.

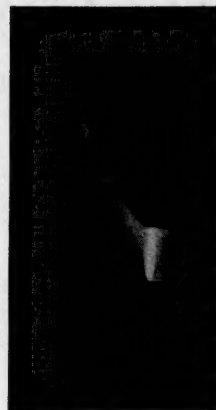
4. From among those officers eligible for consideration for promotion to the grade of brigadier general, the board shall recommend for promotion as best fitted not exceeding the number furnished by the Secretary of the Navy in a separate communication.

5. The board shall be governed by the Act of June 23, 1938 (52 Stat. 944), which establishes "a merit system for promotion by selection" in the line of the Navy and Marine Corps. The following instructions contained in that act will be particularly observed by the board in the discharge of its duties, viz:

(a) Officers recommended for promotion by the board under the provisions of paragraph 4 of this precept shall be those officers "whom it considers best fitted for promotion." (Sec. 9(a).)

(Continued on page 48)

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M-Day for the Reserves

COLONEL JOSEPH C. FEGAN, U.S.M.C.
The Director, Marine Corps Reserve

HEADQUARTERS U. S. MARINE CORPS
Washington

15 October, 1940.

From: The Major General Commandant.
To: Commanding Officers, All Marine Corps Reserve Battalions.
Subject: Mobilization Orders.

1. The officers and enlisted men of all Marine Corps Reserve Battalions with estimated strength as authorized in telegram of 11 October, 1940, are assigned to active duty at the home stations of their units on the dates listed, and will proceed as soon as transportation is available to their initial station as follows:

Battalion	Date Assigned	Duty Station
1st	9 November, 1940	Quantico
2nd	8 November, 1940	Quantico
3rd	8 November, 1940	Quantico
4th	9 November, 1940	Quantico
5th	7 November, 1940	Quantico
6th	7 November, 1940	Navy Yard, Philadelphia
7th	7 November, 1940	Quantico
8th	9 November, 1940	Quantico
9th	8 November, 1940	San Diego
10th	7 November, 1940	San Diego
11th	7 November, 1940	San Diego
12th	7 November, 1940	Navy Yard, Mare Island
13th	7 November, 1940	San Diego
14th	8 November, 1940	San Diego
15th	6 November, 1940	San Diego
16th	8 November, 1940	San Diego
17th	9 November, 1940	Quantico
18th	8 November, 1940	San Diego
19th	8 November, 1940	Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.
20th	7 November, 1940	Navy Yard, Puget Sound
21st	7 November, 1940	Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.
22nd	7 November, 1940	San Diego
23rd	7 November, 1940	Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

Officers authorized to associate themselves with Reserve Battalions must submit request via official channels if they desire active duty.

2. Prior to departure from home stations, each Battalion Commander will inform the Commanding Officer of his new station of duty by dispatch of the total strength of the battalion and the scheduled time of arrival. He will also report to the Major General Commandant, by dispatch, the actual number of Marine Corps Reserve officers and enlisted men, including Navy personnel, present for active duty.

3. Upon arrival at its new station of duty, the Commanding Officer of the battalion concerned will report with his organization to the Commanding General or the

Commandant, Navy Yard, and Commanding Officer, Marine Barracks, for duty.

4. Transportation, transfers, and subsistence en route will be furnished as directed by the Quartermaster, upon your request. Disposition of Government property on charge to each Battalion will be as directed in Major General Commandant's letter 2455-40-C, dated October 9, 1940. Attention is invited to the provision of Article 5-42(4), Marine Corps Manual (Revised), which limits the amount of personal baggage which may be carried by each officer.

5. Attention is invited to Article 13-90(4)(a) and Article 13-92(3), Marine Corps Manual (Revised), relative to physical examination of officers and enlisted men, the provisions of which must be complied with.

6. Orders have been issued assigning all Commanding Officers of Battalions, Battalion Quartermasters and not to exceed ten (10) enlisted men to active duty on 1 November, 1940, for duty in connection with the mobilization of the Battalions. Commanding Officers of Battalions are further authorized to assign to active duty on 1 November, 1940, the Mess Officer, Mess Sergeant, and the authorized allowance of cooks as shown on tables of organization of the Battalion, directing them to proceed on that same date to the new duty station of the Battalion as shown in paragraph 1 herein, reporting upon arrival as specified in paragraph 3 of this order.

7. No members of the Battalions of the Organized Marine Corps Reserve will be excused or placed in a deferred status; all must report at the time and places fixed except as provided in Circular Letter No. 396. Any member of a Battalion who has been ordered to report and fails to do so is in the status of absent without leave, and Battalion Commanders will report names and ranks of such absentees to Headquarters Marine Corps by dispatch.

8. Entry will be made in the service record book of each enlisted man under "Professional and Conduct Record" showing the PLACE found physically fit for duty and assigned to active duty in accordance with this order.

9. A statement of service for purposes of pay for each officer of your Battalion will be furnished by this Headquarters to the appropriate paymaster. A detailed statement of service for purposes of pay of each officer has been furnished the General Accounting Office.

10. The active duty directed herein is due to the present limited national emergency.

11. A mimeographed copy of this order, certified by the Director, Marine Corps Reserve, or his Assistant, will constitute your original orders in this case.

12. The travel herein enjoined is necessary in the public service.

A. A. VANDEGRIFT,
Acting.

HEADQUARTERS, U. S. MARINE CORPS
Washington

15 October, 1940.

From: The Director, Marine Corps Reserve.
To: Officers and men of the Reserve—Battalion.
Subject: Farewell message.

1. It is quite a striking coincidence that on the one hundred and sixty-fifth birthday of the Marine Corps we find its Reserves mobilizing.

2. This act involves three steps: first, the changing of professional status; second, the closing of official homes; and third, the reporting for field service with the colors. Such service may take you beyond the seas; however, this call should be no news to you, as you have been trained for and are equal to such occasions.

I will follow with pride your service!

3. Such steps create both personal hardship and domestic anxiety. When our national entity is being challenged, then is the time when real Americans volunteer to serve in defense of homeland and families.

You constitute this class of Americans!

4. As you mobilize you leave my authority, the period of which has been far too limited, but, a distinct pleasure to me. You carry with you my everlasting wishes for an opportunity to achieve glory which you so richly deserve.

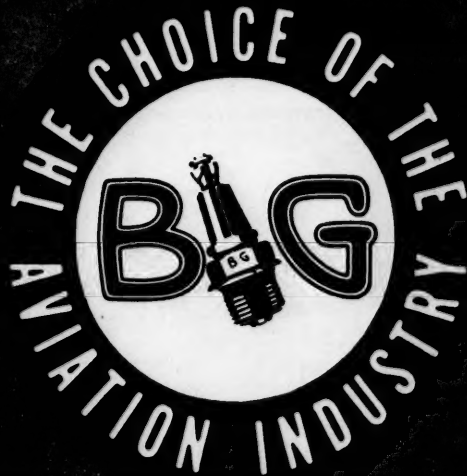
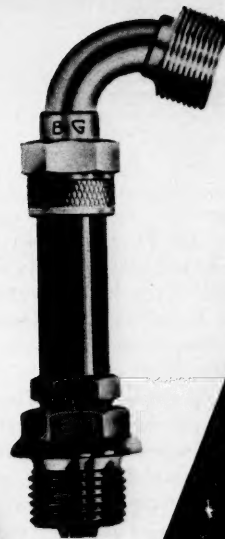
J. C. FEGAN.

BRIEF HISTORY OF THE MARINE CORPS
RESERVE

The Marine Corps Reserve, on March 31, 1917, 6 days before the war with Germany was declared, consisted in its entirety of three officers and thirty-three enlisted men. The maximum strength attained by the Reserve during the World War was 463 officers, 33 warrant officers, and 5,968 enlisted.

After the war ended, little attention was given to maintaining the Marine Corps Reserve, and by 1 July, 1925, the forces had dwindled to 147 Officers and 532 enlisted men. It had become apparent that something must be done to bolster the Reserve forces if the Marine Corps were to carry out efficiently its mission in the event of a National Emergency. Accordingly, on 28 February, 1925, the Congress passed the Naval Reserve Act to become effective on 1 July of that year, abolishing the Naval Reserve force and the Marine Corps Reserve established by the Act of 29 August, 1916, and creating and establishing, as a component part of the Navy and Marine Corps, a Naval Reserve and a Marine Corps Reserve consisting of two classes; viz, the Fleet and the Volunteer Reserve.

The personnel of the Fleet Reserve created under this Act, with certain specified exceptions, was required to perform fifteen days' annual field training each year and was authorized drills not to exceed 60 per annum. To carry out this provision, the organization of the Fleet Marine Corps Reserve into Brigades and Regiments, with separate battalions and companies, was effected during the years 1926 through 1933. Due to increasing interest in National Defense, and to the extraordinary efforts put forth by Reserve officers in command of these organizations, the Marine Corps Reserve as a whole grew rapidly in both efficiency and membership, and in 1930 there were listed on the Reserve rolls a total of 10,753, distributed as follows:



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That portion of the Fleet Marine Corps Reserve required to perform drills and training duty was organized into the 6th Marine Res. Brigade; 19th and 20th Reserve Regiments; the 1st Battalion, 21st Reserve Marines; and the 1st Battalion, 22nd Reserve Marines, composed of 99 officers and 1,930 enlisted men.

With the rapid growth of the Reserve it was clear that the brigade and regimental organization was becoming too cumbersome and unwieldy, due to the necessary dispersion of integral units, and therefore a gradual transition was effected from that type of organization to the present system of the battalion as the largest organized unit of the Marine Corps Reserve. This transition was completed in November, 1935, at which time the Fleet Marine Corps Reserve required to perform drills and training duty was composed of 13 battalions with a total of 132 officers and 2,782 enlisted men.

The Volunteer Marine Corps Reserve was also being built up by encouraging regular Marines to enlist therein upon discharge. On 31 October, 1935, the total strength of the Marine Corps Reserve was 673 officers and 8,532 enlisted.

This strength was not considered sufficient for the Reserve to serve its assigned purpose in case of war, so as

funds became available additional battalions were formed until the 21 Infantry battalions and 2 Artillery Battalions recently ordered to active duty were organized.

A serious problem which confronted the Marine Corps during the early 1930's was that of procurement of junior Reserve officers. Had a national emergency been declared at that time the necessary expansion of the Marine Corps would have left it entirely without first and second lieutenants. In pondering this problem the Platoon Leaders' Class was conceived, placed into operation, and has furnished the Reserve with approximately 125 second lieutenants each year since 1936.

Nor was the important air arm of the Reserve being neglected during the years of expansion of the Reserve. From 1931 to the present time 13 squadrons have been organized and trained, and are available for active duty when needed. The actual strength of the Aviation Reserve as of 31 October, 1940, was 123 officers and 788 enlisted men.

In 1938 the Marine Corps Reserve created by the Act of 1 July, 1925, was abolished when Congress passed the Naval Reserve Act of 1938. This latter Act created a Marine Corps Reserve composed of the Fleet, Volunteer and Organized Reserve; the Fleet Reserve to include ex-Marines with 4 or more years of regular service; the Volunteer Reserve to be made up of those having little or no previous military service but who are readily available for training and service when needed; and the Organized Reserve to be composed of personnel who are members of the battalions and squadrons of the Reserve who perform weekly drills and annual field training.

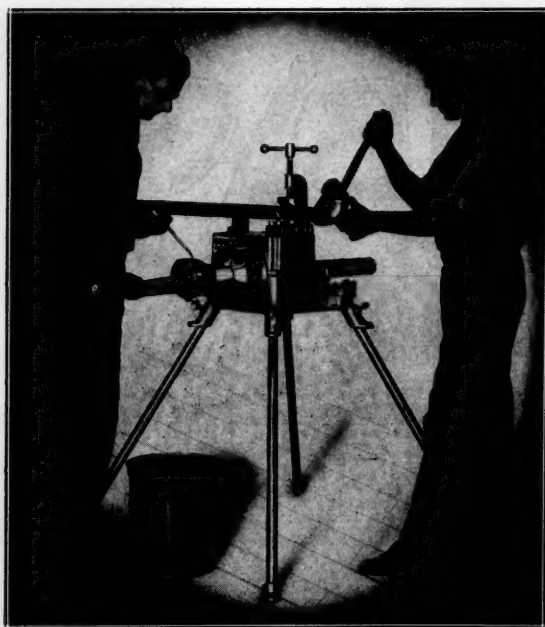
On 1 November, 1940, the total strength of the Organized Marine Corps Reserve Battalions was as follows:

Officers	239
Enlisted	6,192

and the following reported for active duty in obedience to mobilization orders:

Officers	234
Enlisted	5,007

The 3 officers and 1,185 enlisted who failed to report represent the ones who failed to qualify physically for active duty or whose requests for deferment or discharge were approved due to dependency or to holding key posi-



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Troops returning to camp after maneuvers

tions in industries vital to the National Defense program. Only 22 enlisted men failed to report as ordered.

The estimated cost of mobilizing these 23 battalions, based on figures available on "M" day, is as follows:

Cost for entire 23 battalions \$177,764.02

Average cost per battalion 7,728.87

Average cost per reservist 30.65

The following list shows the name, rank, age and the number of years in charge of his organization, of each battalion commander mobilized:

MEMORANDUM

Bn.	Name	Rank	Age	Year Took Command
1st	George F. Doyle	Maj.	39	1940
2nd	Joseph T. Crowley	Maj.	38	1937
3rd	William P. Carey	Maj.	43	1940
4th	William Chalfant, III	Maj.	33	1940
5th	Harvey L. Miller	Lt. Col.	52	1931
6th	Edward P. Simmonds	Maj.	48	1936
7th	Joseph R. Knowlan	Maj.	46	1934
8th	Iven C. Stickney	Lt. Col.	41	1932
9th	Harold M. Keller	Maj.	41	1933
10th	Alfred A. Watters	Lt. Col.	42	1930
11th	Clarence H. Baldwin	Maj.	46	1932
12th	Frank C. Meyers	Maj.	48	1940
13th	John J. Flynn	Maj.	49	1932
14th	Edwin O. Partridge	Maj.	42	1937
15th	Clark W. Thompson	Lt. Col.	44	1936
16th	William C. Smith	Capt.	36	1936
17th	Burdette Hagerman	Maj.	34	1937
18th	Robert J. Kennedy	Capt.	40	1940
19th	Walter W. Barr	Maj.	41	1937
20th	Albert G. Skelton	Maj.	43	1940
21st	George E. Golding	Maj.	40	1940
22nd	Woodbridge S. Van Dyke, II	Maj.	51	1940
23rd	Carleton Penn	Maj.	47	1940

The general plan of mobilization of the Organized Marine Corps Reserve was that the more fully organized battalions would go direct to mobilization centers at San Diego and Quantico. The newly formed battalions, except the new Artillery Battalion and those older ones whose strength had been depleted due to personnel accepting active duty assignments prior to receipt of information that their battalions would be mobilized, are to go initially to navy yards for duty.

Upon assuming active duty and proceeding to duty sta-

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tions, all armories, storeroom space and office space formerly occupied by the battalions were vacated and all leases, occupancy permits and rent agreements were terminated.

On the mobilization of the Organized Reserve on 7 November, 1940, and the assignment to active duty of 1,000 members of Class 1(e), Fleet Reserve, on 1 December, 1940, there were on inactive status a total of 8,135 reservists, distributed as follows:

OFFICERS:	
Fleet Reserve	0
Volunteer Reserve	525
ENLISTED MEN:	
Fleet Reserve	1,043
Volunteer Reserve	6,567

Included in the Fleet Reserve on inactive status are those men assigned thereto after 16 or 20 years' regular service and those who have enlisted therein since 1 September,

1940, upon discharge from the Marine Corps, having 4 or more years of regular service. The Volunteer Reserve on inactive status is composed of members of the Platoon Leaders' Class who are awaiting further training, or who are completing the academic requirements for Reserve commission, and those trained or partially trained enlisted men who joined from the regular service or were transferred from the Organized Reserve prior to issuance of mobilization orders.

Present plans contemplate the enrollment of some 200 more college students to complete the authorized quota of 450 for the Platoon Leaders' Class—1941. There is also planned for the current fiscal year a Candidates' Class for Reserve officers, one increment of which has already been organized. This plan is to enlist into the Volunteer Reserve 1,200 college graduates who are less than 25 years of age, unmarried, and who meet the moral and physical qualifications for commission; order them to Quantico for a three-month training course in groups of 400, and upon completion of the required training to commission them second lieutenants in the Reserve and assign them to further active duty with the Marine Corps. The first group reported for training in November and the second and third groups are to report in February and April, 1941, respectively.

DISABILITY AND DEATH BENEFITS FOR RESERVISTS

Section 4 of H.R. 10030, approved 27 August, 1940, states in part as follows:

"All officers, nurses, warrant officers, and enlisted men of the Reserve, who, if called or ordered into active naval or military service in excess of thirty days, suffer disability or death in line of duty from disease or injury while so employed shall be deemed to have been in the active naval service during such period, and they or their beneficiaries shall be in all respects entitled to receive the same pensions, compensation, retirement pay, and hospital benefits as are now or may hereafter be provided by law or regulation for officers, warrant officers, nurses, and enlisted men of corresponding grades and length of service of the Regular Navy or Marine Corps * * *."

It will be noted that although the above Act greatly liberalizes the disability and death benefits accruing to Reservists on active duty, none of the benefits listed cover the six months' death gratuity pay to which those of the regular service are entitled.

Major Joseph F. Hankins, USMCR., who has served in the office of the Director since May, 1937, as Assistant in Charge of Marksmanship Training, was detached on 6 November to the Adjutant & Inspector's Department as Officer in Charge of Target Practice, Headquarters Marine Corps. Major Hankins has organized and commanded the Marine Corps Reserve Rifle Team annually for the past four years. The accomplishments of his teams and the consequent added prestige of the Reserve as a result of those accomplishments have done much toward keeping the Marine Corps Reserve in a favorable light before the public eye.

In all probability the Marine Corps Reserve will not be represented by a Rifle and Pistol Team at Camp Perry in 1941. In fact, there are no assurances at this time that the National Matches will be held next year.

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PHYSICAL EXAMINATIONS ON ASSIGNMENT TO ACTIVE DUTY

The requirement of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery that all officers and men of the Reserve be examined physically under the specifications of M&S Form "Y" just prior to embarking for mobilization points caused bitter disappointment among many of the old timers and key men of the organizations who had attended two or three summer camps, as they were rejected due to dental deficiencies. This brought about letters from battalion commanders, requesting that waivers be granted. This matter is being attentively handled.

AVIATION NOTES

All aviation squadrons of the Reserve are being mobilized at the various Naval Reserve bases on December 16th. Immediately after mobilization they will be transferred to Quantico for the East Coast Squadrons and to San Diego for those units on the West Coast. Squadrons will be disbanded when they reach the mobilization points and all personnel will be pooled with the various operating Air Groups. Advance information on the foregoing was furnished all squadron commanders in October, and orders directing the mobilization were due to go forward between 15 and 20 November.

A Board, composed of the following officers, was convened at Headquarters Marine Corps on Monday, 25 November, 1940, for the purpose of selecting candidates from among the Naval Aviators of the Marine Corps Reserve for appointment in the regular Marine Corps:

Colonel Joseph C. Fegan, U.S.M.C.
Colonel James L. Underhill, U.S.M.C.
Lieutenant Colonel Byron F. Johnson, U.S.M.C.
Major William O. Brice, U.S.M.C.
Captain Ronald D. Salmon, U.S.M.C.

This Board was convened under the provisions of H.R. 10030, approved 29 August, 1940, being an Act increasing the number of Naval Aviators in the line of the regular Navy and Marine Corps, and for other purposes. This

Act provides in part as follows:

"The President of the United States is authorized to appoint to the line of the Regular Navy and Marine Corps, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, as many naval aviators of the Naval and Marine Corps Reserve as he may deem necessary and the authorized number of commissioned officers of the line of the Navy and the Marine Corps is increased accordingly * * * *"

Approximately 85 were selected from among some 105 candidates. Results of this Board were published under separate bulletin.

DISCHARGE BOARD

On 17 October, 1940, a board of three officers was appointed by the Major General Commandant to consider applications for discharge from the Marine Corps Reserve and applications for transfer from the Organized to the Volunteer Reserve, due to the mobilization of all Reserve Battalions and Squadrons.

The following board was appointed:

Col. Samuel C. Cumming, USMC.
Major William B. McKittrick, USMC.
Major Slater Washburn, USMCR.

The primary duty of this Board was to consider individually each application for deferment or discharge and make such recommendation to the Major General Commandant as it considered appropriate in each case. The majority of cases thus far considered, have consisted of those who desired discharge or deferment either because of dependency, employment in an industry necessary to the program for National Defense, or those who were students in colleges or universities.

All cases of officers and enlisted men submitted to this Board for consideration were required to be forwarded through military channels with a recommendation from commanding officers thereon. To date this Board has considered about 1,200 cases.

(Continued on page 38)

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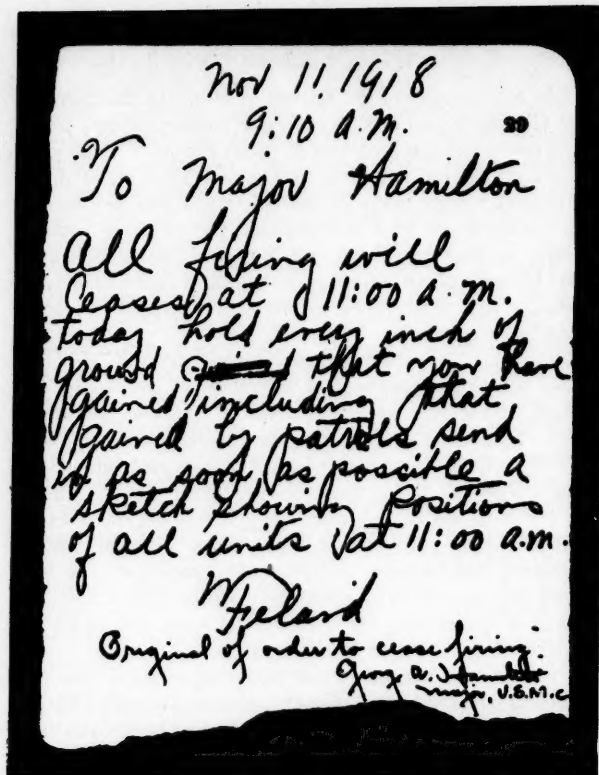
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BY G. M. BARNES

Lieutenant Colonel, Ordnance Department, U. S. Army

Courtesy of Scientific American, issue of January, 1940

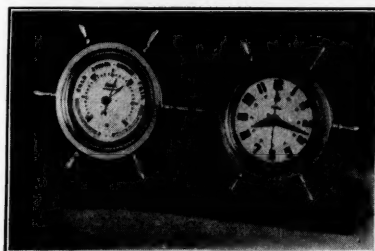
IN the early days of World War I, newspapers and magazines gave colorful reports of the startling successes achieved by the German Army in their rapid march through Belgium and France toward Paris. These accounts told of the great destructive power of the German guns and howitzers. The world was introduced to the new German heavy howitzers which quickly accomplished the destruction of the fortifications at Liege, Belgium. Of all the belligerents involved in World War I, only the German Army was adequately equipped initially with all the necessary types and calibers of artillery. The French and British lacked artillery and were particularly deficient in heavy types. The great destructive power of the German artillery can be gleaned from statistics of casualties. These statistics record that the German armies produced

nearly twice as many as the allied forces and this was due, in great part, to the predominant power of the German artillery.

It was during these days of the World War that Americans first began to hear about the French 75mm gun, known as the "Soixante-quinze." It is scarcely an exaggeration to say that this gun stemmed the on-rush of the German armies in the early days of the war, preventing the rout of the French armies.

The French 75mm gun had been developed secretly and adopted in the year 1897. Its construction was a military secret which was successfully kept from the Germans. Contrary to popular belief, the great importance of this gun did not lie so much in its superiority as a piece of artillery, as in the fact that the French had an adequate supply of this one caliber. It was, however, a very excellent division gun of great reliability. The secret feature was the hydro-pneumatic recuperator which gave the gun

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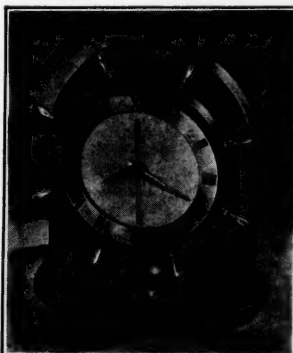
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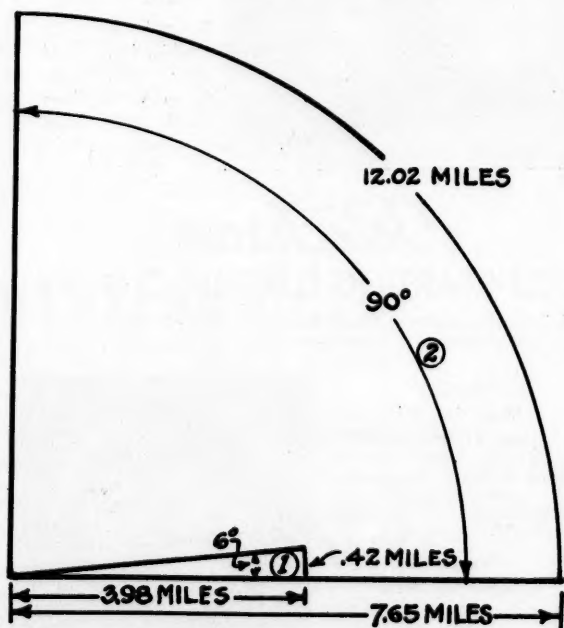
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stability and smoothness in firing. In this respect, it was superior to the German 77mm field gun.

At the time the United States entered the World War in 1917, it became known for the first time to the American people that our Army possessed but 900 pieces of mobile artillery of all calibers. This number did not include the splendid permanently emplaced seacoast artillery which had been provided for the defense of our country against naval attack. General Crozier, then Chief of Ordnance, and other Ordnance officers, had pleaded with Congress for years to provide an adequate supply of mobile artillery for the army, but prior to 1917 there was little interest in this subject. When the United States entered the war, our troops were equipped with a few 3-inch field guns, model 1902. This was an excellent piece of artillery and when tested by experts in comparison with the French 75mm, was held to be the equal, if not the superior of the French gun. In addition, a new type of American field gun known as model 1916 had just been tested at the Sandy Hook Proving Ground. It outranged the French gun and also had greater lateral traverse. At that time, the French, having been in the war for about three years, were manufacturing large numbers of 75mm guns and were in a position to sell to the American Government the number required for arming our troops as they arrived in France. Furthermore, as we were to co-operate with the French, there would be an important advantage in using the same caliber of ammunition which could be interchangeable. The British Army went to France with their 18-pounder field gun and were consequently not able to exchange ammunition with the French. The important decision was made in June 1917—and it appears now that this was a very wise decision—to abandon our 3-inch field piece; to manufacture a few model 1916 guns rechambered for



① FIELD OF FIRE—75 MM. FRENCH GUN
② FIELD OF FIRE—75 MM. ON NEW U.S. CARRIAGE

Range elevation and traverse of old and new 75mm guns compared

French ammunition; but to manufacture mainly the French 75mm field gun and ammunition in this country, in addition to procuring an initial stock of guns and ammunition from the French Government. As a result of this action, the close of the World War found this country in possession of a very large supply of 75mm French guns.

After the Armistice, studies were made by Boards of Artillery and Ordnance Officers of the artillery lessons of the war. The consensus was that a longer range field gun should be developed for use in the next war. Consequently, several years of research and development ensued during which a number of models of guns and gun carriages were manufactured. Some of these model 75mm guns were found to be most excellent and greatly superior in range to the famous French 75mm gun. However, realizing the large stocks of 75mm guns available in the country, Ordnance officers could not refrain from casting backward glances at this important stock of artillery and wondering if ways and means could not be found whereby these guns could be utilized.

The first step in this direction was to remove the wooden wheels from the 75mm gun carriage and to replace them with rubber-tired wheels having roller bearings at the axles. The carriage was thus high-speeded and converted from a horse-drawn vehicle, capable of traveling at a maximum of 15 miles per hour, into an artillery unit which could be drawn by a truck at speeds of 40 to 50 miles per hour. One type of modification was successfully worked out by the Ordnance Department; and another along the



Somewhere in France—Americans manning a French 75mm gun in action

same line, known as the Martin-Parry Adapter, was found equally satisfactory. A considerable number of the latter units were manufactured by the Martin-Parry Company and placed in service.

While this modification permitted the gun carriage to be drawn at high speeds, it was only a partial answer to the problem, since the range and horizontal traverse of the gun had not been increased. The next step was to build a complete new carriage for the 75mm gun, utilizing both the gun and its hydro-pneumatic recuperator system. In this design, use was made of commercial developments in electric welding and the gun carriage parts were fabricated of welded alloy steel plates, replacing the former type of construction which consisted of steel castings and riveted



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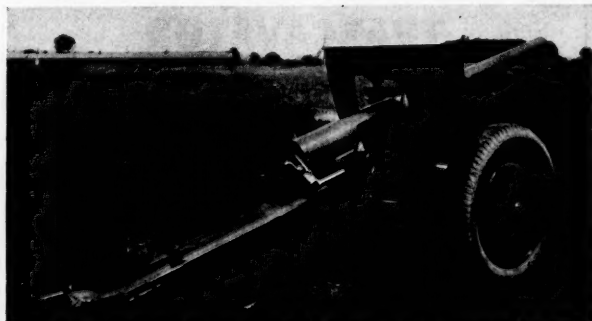
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plate sections. The new carriage was made of the so-called split-trail type permitting the gun to be elevated between two trails and allowing a high angle of elevation—45 degrees. The angle of traverse of the gun at the same time was increased from 6 degrees, permitted by the French carriage, to 90 degrees, obtainable with the split-trail carriage. An idea of the increase in range and traverse of the new weapon so found can be gained by reference to the accompanying drawing.

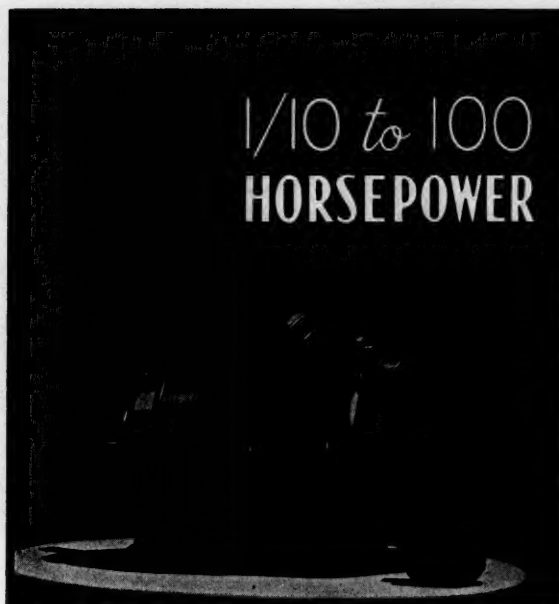
In this recital of the improvement which had been taking place in the carriage for the field gun, the concurrent development in the ammunition for this gun has not been mentioned. As stated one of the requirements set by artillery officers for a future 75mm gun was a longer range. The general belief was that a range of about 12,000 yards would be all sufficient for a gun of this caliber, firing a 15-pound projectile. Still longer ranges could be obtained preferably by the use of heavier calibers of artillery. The range of the French 75mm gun, as used during the World War, was approximately 7,000 yards. Through a combination of changes in the design of the carriage permitting 45-degree elevation and by the improvement of the ballistic shape of the projectile, this range has been increased to over 13,000 yards. The design of the projectile has been refined by giving a better streamlined shape, and the resistance of the projectile in passing through the air has been greatly decreased. Thus, at a very small cost, it has been possible to convert our stocks of 75mm guns remaining from the last war into new weapons fulfilling all the service requirements for a modern division gun.

The mission of field artillery is to assist the other arms, particularly the infantry and cavalry, in combat by fire power. In carrying out this mission, the division gun is used to produce many types of fire: destructive fire to render the target useless; neutralization fire for the purpose of lowering the fighting efficiency of the enemy personnel by inflicting severe losses; concentration fire by means of which a concentrated volume of fire is laid over a limited area; the various kinds of barrages, such as the standing, box, and rolling types.

In recent years, a new target requiring another kind of fire has appeared upon the modern battlefield—the high-speed tank. Most modern armies are now equipped with tanks capable of moving across country at high rates of speed, and are prepared to use these tanks in making mass attacks against opposing forces. Tanks now have been



First step in the modernization of the French 75mm gun—carriage high special



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The 75mm French gun as a horse-drawn division weapon

developed to the point where machine guns and other hand-carried weapons are no longer effective against them. Weapons of special design, such as the 37mm anti-tank gun, are required to penetrate tank armor. When tanks are used in large numbers there will usually be a deficiency of anti-tank guns to meet these mass attacks. Consequently, every available weapon must be utilized to assist in stop-

ping them. The 75mm gun on its new carriage forms a very effective anti-tank weapon.

It will be appreciated that the French 75mm gun carriage with its limited traverse of 6 degrees could not have been employed for firing at a tank travelling across country at 15 to 20 miles per hour. It would have been impossible to shift the trail of the gun from one position to

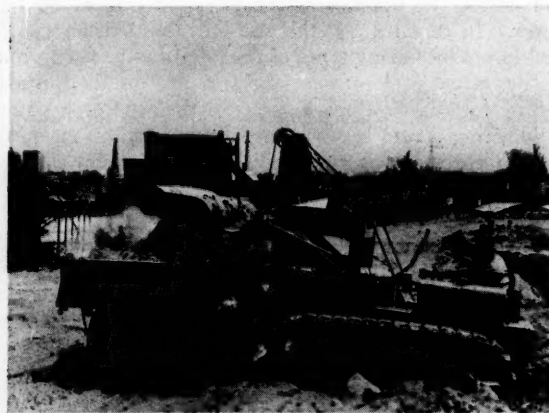
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another rapidly enough to follow the movements of the target. The new gun carriage with its traverse of 90 degrees makes possible a type of fire with the 75mm gun not heretofore obtainable. The drawing shows the great field of fire which can be effectively covered with the 75mm gun. Artillery, in most situations, would be emplaced some distance behind the position of the 37mm anti-tank guns. But assuming that the tank attack should pass the line held by the anti-tank guns, the ability to bring rapid, effective fire upon high-speed tanks with the 75mm gun greatly enhances the value of this weapon in modern warfare.



75mm gun on new carriage in partially concealed position

To make this discussion of the division gun more complete, it should be stated that most armies, including our own, are now adding another division weapon to supplement the fire of the 75mm field gun—the 105mm howitzer. The advantages of the howitzer are principally increased weight of projectile—double that of the *gun* projectile, giving at the same time the almost equivalent range of 12,000 yards for approximately the same weight of weapon, and

the further advantage of a plunging type of fire. As the enemy usually seeks concealment behind slopes and hills, the howitzer, through its curved-trajectory projectile, can bring more effective fire to bear than a flat-trajectory gun. While it may be said that the trend in division artillery is toward the use of more 105mm howitzer, the new battlefield requirement for use of division guns as anti-tank



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75mm gun on split trail carriage attached to truck

weapons assures the gun of an important new role on the battlefield of today.

Science and modern engineering have thus made possible conversion of our large and valuable stock of 75mm guns into modern division guns. These new weapons will meet all service requirements as to power and mobility. Through re-design the gun has become an anti-tank weapon of first importance. These 75mm guns, augmented by powerful 105mm howitzers, will provide for the American Army artillery second to none.

RESERVE MOBILIZATION

(Continued from page 29)

The following appointments have been made in the Marine Corps Reserve:

Capt. Hugh Shippey, USMCR(V), 12 Madera Ave.,

San Anselmo, Calif., Rank October 16, 1940, No. 1.

1st Lt. Raynor L. Ayers, Jr., USMCR(O), 117 Prospect St., Covington, Va., Rank September 11, 1940, No. 1.

1st Lt. Llewellyn Powell, Jr., USMCR(O), 620 McCormick St., Clifton Forge, Va., Rank September 27, 1940, No. 1.

1st Lt. Walter F. Layer, USMCR(O), 241 W. Ridley Ave., Ridley Park, Pa., Rank September 27, 1940, No. 2.

2nd Lt. Willard W. Keith, Jr., USMCR(V), 606 N. Alta Drive, Beverly Hills, Calif., Rank August 17, 1940, No. 15.

2nd Lt. Everett M. Delabarre, Jr., USMCR(V), 15 Van Buren St., Norwalk, Conn., Rank August 17, 1940, No. 5.

2nd Lt. Chelsie K. Pearson, USMCR(V), 917 W. Evans Ave., Pueblo, Colo., Rank August 17, 1940, No. 19.

2nd Lt. Maurice J. Gremillion, USMCR(O), 1305 Ave. "E," Galveston, Texas, Rank August 17, 1940, No. 31.

2nd Lt. Joe R. Mathis, USMCR(V), 129 W. William St., San Juan, Calif., Rank August 17, 1940, No. 49.

2nd Lt. Donald R. Kennedy, USMCR(V), 6040 Buena Ventura Ave., Oakland, Calif., Rank August 17, 1940, No. 50.

2nd Lt. Herbert F. Elliott, Jr., USMCR(V), 1716 E. 10th St., Pueblo, Colo., Rank August 17, 1940, No. 52.

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2nd Lt. Albert V. K. Gary, USMCR(V), 2642 Henry St., Augusta, Ga., Rank August 17, 1940, No. 54.

2nd Lt. George A. Frost, USMCR(V), 7 N. Mountain Ave., Montclair, N. J., Rank August 17, 1940, No. 55.

2nd Lt. Fritz K. Knust, USMCR(V), 409 Mary Louise Drive, San Antonio, Texas, Rank August 17, 1940, No. 70.

2nd Lt. Myles C. Fox, USMCR(V), 42 Sea Beach Drive, Stamford, Conn., Rank August 17, 1940, No. 83.

2nd Lt. Malven R. Oliver, USMCR(V), 401 Trenton St., S. E., Washington, D. C., Rank August 17, 1940, No. 116.

2nd Lt. Joseph J. Dignan, USMCR(V), 1880 Pacific Ave., San Francisco, Calif., Rank August 17, 1940, No. 121.

2nd Lt. John R. Barreiro, Jr., USMCR(O), 1316 N. Green St., Hanford, Calif., Rank August 17, 1940, No. 122.

2nd Lt. Regan Fuller, USMCR(V), 3210 Rodman St., N. W., Washington, D. C., Rank August 17, 1940, No. 131.

2nd Lt. Harold K. Throneson, USMCR(V), c/o Physical Dept., Army and Navy YMCA, San Francisco, Calif., Rank August 27, 1940, No. 6.

2nd Lt. Claude O'N. Galbraith, USMCR(AV), 615 Linden St., Corinth, Miss., Rank September 6, 1940, No. 1.

2nd Lt. John T. Peek, USMCR(AV), Pilot's Room TVA Inc., Municipal Airport, Kansas City, Miss., Rank September 11, 1940, No. 1.

2nd Lt. William N. Loftin, USMCR(O), 7429 Hampson St., New Orleans, La., Rank September 11, 1940, No. 2.

2nd Lt. William McI. Bryan, Jr., USMCR(V), 32 Murray Blvd., Charleston, S. C., Rank September 11, 1940, No. 3.

2nd Lt. Donald M. Love, Jr., USMCR(O), 626 Love's Lane, Wynnewood, Pa., Rank September 17, 1940, No. 1.

2nd Lt. Ralph W. Bohne, USMCR(O), 16043 Temecula St., Pacific Palisades, Calif., Rank September 18, 1940, No. 1.

2nd Lt. James J. Dwyer, Jr., USMCR(O), 5942 Springfield Ave., Philadelphia, Pa., Rank September 18, 1940, No. 2.

2nd Lt. Michael P. Ryan, USMCR(O), 1516 Ave. "H," Galveston, Texas, Rank September 25, 1940, No. 1.

2nd Lt. Chas. J. Eusey, USMCR(V), 1055 21st, San Diego, Calif., Rank September 27, 1940, No. 1.

2nd Lt. Thomas J. B. Brown, III, USMCR(V), 107 Poplar St., Mount Joy, Pa., Rank September 27, 1940, No. 2.

2nd Lt. Gordon H. West, USMCR(O), 1450 Virginia Ave., Glendale, Calif., Rank October 1, 1940, No. 1.

2nd Lt. Robert L. Holderness, USMCR(O), 409 23rd St., N., Seattle, Wash., Rank October 1, 1940, No. 2.

2nd Lt. Edgar J. Crane, USMCR(O), 1516 Ave. "H," Galveston, Texas, Rank October 14, 1940, No. 1.

The following former Aviation Cadets were appointed Second Lieutenants in the Marine Corps Reserve:

2nd Lt. Rubin Iden, USMCR(AV), 8624 Harnor Court, Apt. 12, Detroit, Mich., Rank August 20, 1940.

2nd Lt. Werner G. Hagemann, Jr., USMCR(AV), 1337 S. Valley St., Kansas City, Kansas, Rank September 10, 1940.



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Peerless Hi-Lift Pumps—with the unique "hypocycloidal action" for small capacity 500 to 3500 g.p.m., high pressure, low speed operation, outstanding dependability. 25 of these units recently purchased by Marine Corps on one order.

Peerless Hydro-Foil (Propeller Type) Pumps—low lift, high capacity for drainage, flood control, etc. 800 to 100,000 g.p.m. Literature available from Peerless Pump Division, Food Machinery Corp., Los Angeles, Calif., Massillon, Ohio.

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2nd Lt. Loren D. Everton, USMCR(AV), Crofton,
Nebraska, Rank September 1, 1940.

2nd Lt. Daniel Iverson, Jr., USMCR(AV), 2131 S. W.
10th St., Miami, Florida, Rank October 28, 1940.

2nd Lt. Dred F. Parks, USMCR(AV), Pleasant Lake,
Indiana, Rank October 21, 1940.

2nd Lt. Armond H. DeLalio, USMCR(AV), New
Highway Road, Farmingdale, Long Island, New York,
Rank November 1, 1940.

The following promotions have been made in the Marine
Corps Reserve:

Lt. Col. Chester J. Peters, USMCR(AO), VMS-10R,
N.R.A.B., Kansas City, Kansas, Rank January 1, 1940,
No. 8.

Major James J. Keating, USMCR(O), 2937 Midvale
Ave., Philadelphia, Pa., Rank October 17, 1939, No. 19.

Major Edmond J. Buckley, USMCR(O), R. D. No. 3,
Bethlehem, Pa., Rank October 17, 1939, No. 42.

Capt. Donald A. Kurz, USMCR(V), 1245 Elmwood
Ave., Evanston, Illinois, Rank March 21, 1940, No. 1.

Capt. William R. Via, USMCR(O), 926 Carter Road,
Roanoke, Va., Rank May 22, 1940, No. 2.

Capt. George B. Wilson, Jr., USMCR(O), 643 Mulford
Road, Wyncote, Pa., Rank May 22, 1940, No. 17.

Capt. Chester J. Salazar, USMCR(O), 13th Battalion,
USMCR, Los Angeles, Calif., Rank May 22, 1940, No. 15.

Capt. James F. Whitney, USMCR(O), 750 N. La-
fayette Park Pl., Los Angeles, Calif., Rank May 22, 1940,
No. 9.

Capt. John W. Clark, Jr., USMCR(O), 1414 W. 6th
St., Aberdeen, Washington, Rank May 22, 1940, No. 14.

Capt. Earl E. Holmes, USMCR(O), 6447 Barnaby St.,
N. W., Washington, D. C., Rank June 8, 1940, No. 2.

Capt. Paul A. Fitzgerald, USMCR(V), 154 Pennsyl-
vania Ave., Freeport, L. I., N. Y., Rank October 2, 1940,
No. 1.

1st Lt. William S. Vasconcellos, USMCR(V), Fleet
Marine Force, Marine Corps Base, San Diego, Calif.,
Rank July 1, 1939, No. 22.

1st Lt. Calvin C. Gaines, USMCR(V), Marine Corps
Base, San Diego, Calif., Rank July 15, 1940, No. 15.

1st Lt. George E. Ridgeway, USMCR(V), Marine Bar-
racks, Quantico, Va., Rank July 15, 1940, No. 30.

1st Lt. Robert F. Estes, USMCR(V), Marine Barracks,
Quantico, Va., Rank August 4, 1940, No. 1.

1st Lt. Clay W. Smith, USMCR(V), Fleet Marine
Force, Marine Corps Base, San Diego, Calif., Rank Sep-
tember 22, 1940, No. 1.

1st Lt. Monte E. Brown, USMCR(V), Marine Bar-
racks, Quantico, Va., Rank September 22, 1940, No. 2.

1st Lt. Benjamin J. Beach, USMCR(V), 906 Main St.,
East Rochester, N. Y., Rank October 1, 1940, No. 1.

1st Lt. Louis B. Blissard, USMCR(V), Marine Bar-
racks, Navy Yard, Boston, Mass., Rank October 1, 1940,
No. 2.

1st Lt. Carl L. Peed, USMCR(V), Marine Barracks,
Parris Island, S. C., Rank October 1, 1940, No. 3.

1st Lt. Hamilton M. Hoyler, USMCR(V), 4th Defense
Battalion, Fleet Marine Force, Marine Barracks, Parris
Island, S. C., Rank October 1, 1940, No. 4.

1st Lt. Virgil M. Davis, USMCR(V), Marine Barracks,
Quantico, Va., Rank October 1, 1940, No. 6.

1st Lt. Arthur H. Delareuelle, USMCR(AV), 1136 E. 33rd St., Oakland, Calif., Rank October 1, 1940, No. 7.

1st Lt. Joe B. Mauldin, USMCR(AV), Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Fla., Rank October 1, 1940, No. 8.

1st Lt. Theodore W. Sanford, Jr., USMCR(AV), 7340 Summit St., Kansas City, Mo., Rank October 1, 1940, No. 9.

1st Lt. Robert J. Hoey, USMCR(AV), Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Fla., Rank October 1, 1940, No. 10.

1st Lt. Everette H. Vaughan, USMCR(AV), 269 Crescent Rd., San Anselmo, Calif., Rank October 1, 1940, No. 11.

1st Lt. Peter D. Lambrecht, USMCR(AV), Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Fla., Rank October 1, 1940, No. 12.

1st Lt. William A. Kurelich, USMCR(AV), Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Fla., Rank October 1, 1940, No. 13.

1st Lt. Leon A. Ranch, USMCR(AV), Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Fla., Rank October 1, 1940, No. 14.

1st Lt. Norman E. Denning, USMCR(AV), 1915 Vine St., Berkeley, Calif., Rank October 1, 1940, No. 13.

1st Lt. Harry R. Gehring, USMCR(V), Marine Barracks, Quantico, Va., Rank October 7, 1940, No. 1.

Chief Pay Clerk Harry G. Vaughn, USMCR(V), 2121 N. Pollard St., Arlington, Va., Rank April 13, 1938, No. 1.

The following temporary promotions were confirmed:

Major Burdette Hagerman, USMCR(O), 17th Battalion, USMCR, Detroit, Michigan, Rank May 25, 1940, No. 1.

Capt. Frederick W. Lindlaw, USMCR(O), 201 Stuyvesant Ave., Merrick, N. Y., Rank October 17, 1939, No. 20.

Capt. Harry Zimmer, USMCR(O), 7th Battalion, USMCR, Philadelphia, Pa., Rank July 1, 1939, No. 24½.

1st Lt. Richard C. Nutting, USMCR(V), Marine Corps Schools, Marine Barracks, Quantico, Va., Rank May 13, 1940, No. 3.

The following separations have occurred in the Marine Corps Reserve:

Resigned:

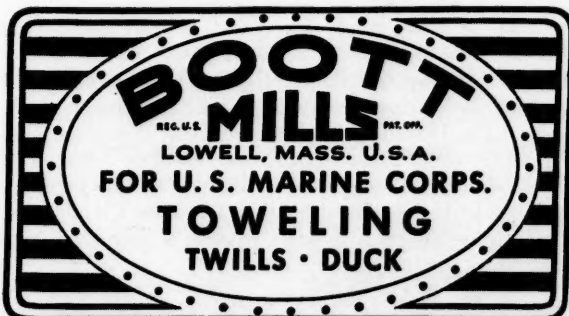
Capt. Willard Reed, Jr., USMCR(AC), VMS-2R, NRAB, Brooklyn, N. Y., Effective October 29, 1940.

2nd Lt. Russell D. Rupp, USMCR(V), 1844 Wyckwood St., Toledo, Ohio, Effective October 16, 1940.

2nd Lt. John W. Johnston, USMCR(V), 417 Prentiss Ave., Greenville, S. C., Effective October 19, 1940.

2nd Lt. Leonard J. Povey, USMCR(AV), 3726 Conn. Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C. Effective October 22, 1940.

2nd Lt. Donal E. J. MacNamara, USMCR(V), 4641



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Matilda Ave., New York, N. Y., Effective October 25, 1940.

2nd Lt. Thomas E. Crowley, USMCR(O), 1317 Roslyn Road, Grosse Pointe Woods, Mich., Effective October 26, 1940.

Died:

2nd Lt. Bedford A. Montgomery, USMCR(AV), 1423 N. Douty St., Hanford, Calif., October 15, 1940.

SMALL ARMS PROFICIENCY FOR 1940

Battalion	%	Battalion	%
1st	45.7	12th	78.0
2nd	57.9	13th	92.7
3rd	55.7	14th	86.1
4th	34.9	15th	74.5
5th	39.5	16th	65.2
6th	42.2	17th	72.6
8th	70.5	18th	47.3
9th	57.4	19th	55.5
10th	65.3	23rd	78.3
11th	93.2	Reserve Rifle Team	91.5
General Average		61.5	

For purpose of awarding the **WARBURTON TROPHY** and the **U. S. MARINE CORPS RESERVE ENLISTED MAN'S MARKSMANSHIP TROPHY**, the following-named officers and enlisted men of the 6th, 16th, 17th, 19th and 23rd Reserve Battalions attained the highest individual scores of their respective battalion during the summer camp of 1940 at Marine Barracks, Quantico, Va.:

6th Battalion	Score
Captain John W. Scott, Jr., Headquarters Co.	233
Sgt. Oliver L. Goff, Company B	236
%Pfc. John A. Murphy, Company C	236
16 Battalion	
No officer of this Battalion fired rifle Course D during summer camp.	
Pvt. Edward A. Schilling, Company B	226
17th Battalion	
*1st Lt. Reginald G. Sauls, Company C	236
*Sgt. Fred J. Kewer, Jr., Headquarters Co.	238
Pfc. Melvin J. Learst, Company B	230
19th Battalion	
Capt. Aquilla J. Dyess, Headquarters Co.	238
%Sgt. Emmett W. Howard, Company B	234
23rd Battalion	
Personnel of this organization did not fire rifle course D during summer camp.	

REMARKS

From the above it may be noted that there is a definite fluctuation in the performance. This is due to the fact that all battalions had different range and weather conditions for their firing; therefore, no real comparison can be made. The Director feels, however, that this marksmanship performance is satisfactory and, in many cases, excellent, and in a few cases, outstanding, because he is acquainted with the difficulties that Battalion Commanders were required to meet in order to comply with the annual small arms instruction requirements.

%Fired at MB, Quantico, Va., prior to camp.
*Fired at home range prior to camp.



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Washington, D. C.
16 November, 1940.

From: The Major General Commandant.
To: Commanding Officers, All Marine Corps Reserve Aviation Squadrons.
Subject: Mobilization Orders.

1. The officers and enlisted men of your squadron are assigned to active duty on December 16, 1940, at the Naval Reserve Aviation Base to which your squadron is attached, and will proceed as soon as transportation is available to the stations listed:

<i>Squadron</i>	<i>Station</i>
VMS-1R, NRAB, Squantum, Mass.	Quantico, Va.
VMS-2R, NRAB, Brooklyn, N. Y.	Quantico, Va.
VMS-11R, NRAB, Brooklyn, N. Y.	Quantico, Va.
VMS-3R, NRAB, Anacostia, D. C.	Quantico, Va.
VMS-4R, NAS, Miami, Fla.	Quantico, Va.
VMS-5R, NRAB, Grosse Ile, Mich.	Quantico, Va.
SS-2MR, NRAB, Grosse Ile, Mich.	Quantico, Va.
VMS-6R, NRAB, Minneapolis, Minn.	San Diego, Calif.
VMS-7R, NRAB, Long Beach, Calif.	San Diego, Calif.
VMS-8R, NRAB, Oakland, Calif.	San Diego, Calif.
VMS-9R, NRAB, Seattle, Wash.	San Diego, Calif.
SS-3MR, NRAB, Seattle, Wash.	San Diego, Calif.
VMS-10R, NRAB, Kansas City, Kan.	San Diego, Calif.

2. Prior to the departure from the reserve base, each Squadron Commander will notify the Commanding General, Marine Barracks, Quantico, or the Commanding General, Fleet Marine Force, Marine Corps Base, San Diego, by dispatch, of the total strength of the personnel mobilized from his squadron, and the scheduled time of arrival. He will also report to the Major General Commandant, by dispatch, the actual number of Marine Corps Reserve officers and men present for active duty.

3. Upon arrival at its new duty station, the Commanding Officer of each squadron will report with the personnel mobilized from his squadron to the Commanding General concerned, for duty with Base Air Detachment One, Quantico, Va., or the 2nd Marine Aircraft Group, Naval Air Station, San Diego.

4. Transportation, transfers, and subsistence en route will be furnished as directed by the quartermaster, upon your request. Attention is invited to the provision of Article 5-42(4), Marine Corps Manual, which limits the amount of personal baggage which may be carried by each officer.

5. Attention is invited to Article 13-90(4)(a) and Article 13-92(3), Marine Corps Manual (Revised), relative to physical examination of officers and enlisted men, the provisions of which must be complied with.

6. Orders have been issued authorizing Commanding Officers to assign two enlisted men to active duty on December 9, 1940, for duty in connection with the mobilization of the squadron. These men will proceed with the squadron personnel as directed above.

7. On the date of assignment to active duty the squadron will be disbanded. A muster roll will be prepared and forwarded to Headquarters, U. S. Marine Corps, in accordance with instructions being issued relative to mobilization.

8. Authority is granted to extend the enlistment of any man of your squadron, for one or more years, who will complete his enlistment within six months from December

15, 1940. Upon mobilization of the personnel of your squadron, any man who will complete his enlistment within six months from December 15, 1940, and who does not extend his enlistment, will be discharged from the Marine Corps Reserve. Attention is invited to the fact that as soon as possible after discharge from the Marine Corps Reserve, all men between the ages of 21 and 36 years are required by law to report to and register with his Local Board, Selective Service System.

9. Any member of your squadron who has been ordered to report and fails to do so is in the status of absent without leave, and commanding officers will report names and ranks of such absentees to Headquarters, U. S. Marine Corps, by dispatch.

10. Entry will be made in the service record book of each enlisted man under "Professional and Conduct Record" showing the PLACE found physically fit for active duty, and assignment to active duty in accordance with this order.

11. The records of the Marine Corps show that on December 16, 1940, the following named officers will have completed service for purpose of pay as specified. A detailed statement of service for purpose of pay, in each case, has been furnished the General Accounting Office:

	Service		
	Yrs.	Mos.	Days
Major Smith, Bernard L.	20	9	7
Captain Adams, John G.	10	5	20
Captain Adams, Joseph P.	10	6	15
Captain Aldahl, Joyce E.	7	5	25
Captain Aldrich, Kenneth R.	9	5	27
Captain Brewster, Theodore O.	10	7	10
Captain Bullock, Harry H.	9	6	9
Captain Burchard, Roswell B., Jr.	10	5	20
Captain Clifford, Nathaniel S.	11	6	9
Captain Hurst, Raymond B.	8	10	5
Captain Nelson, Carl W.	9	5	16
Captain Norris, Benjamin W.	11	10	22
Captain Peterson, Vernon A.	9	5	29
Captain Ralston, Stewart W.	9	5	16
Captain Redfield, Ben Z.	11	7	18
Captain Ross, Owen C.	9	0	14
Captain Sailer, Joseph, Jr.	9	6	0
Captain Winston, John L.	8	10	25
1st Lt. Anderson, Norman J.	5	3	18
1st Lt. Baker, Harry F., Jr.	4	9	28
1st Lt. Bell, Robert B.	5	0	14
1st Lt. Brayton, Corey C., Jr.	4	6	12
1st Lt. Canavan, Desmond E.	4	9	28
1st Lt. Carter, John S.	5	4	16
1st Lt. Foulds, Bert A.	5	4	26
1st Lt. Kipp, John V.	8	5	11
1st Lt. Muller, James L.	5	1	9
MarGun. Maher, Marcus J.	0	0	0
MarGun. Richard, Frank M.	0	0	0
MarGun. Treadwell, Laurence E.	0	0	0

12. The active duty directed herein is due to the present Limited National Emergency.

13. The travel herein enjoined is necessary in the public service.

14. All commissioned officer pilots are hereby detailed to duty involving flying, as pilots, effective from and in-

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cluding the date of assignment to active duty.

15. A duplicator copy of this order, countersigned by the Director of Aviation, U. S. Marine Corps, or his Assistant, will constitute the original orders in each case.

T HOLCOMB

NATIONAL DEFENSE

To make possible the expansion of the plant to full 24-hour production due to unprecedented foreign and domestic war orders, the old-established arms plant of R. F. Sedgley, Inc., 2311 North 16th St., Philadelphia, Pa., has been completely reset and will go into mass production on essential arms on a large scale.

Eugene J. Hynes, for some years vice president of the Chase National Bank's Security Affiliate, New York City, is the new president, A. H. Gregory, formerly general manager, is vice president, while H. N. Loal is treasurer. Martin Wurzer, a veteran Sedgley employe, is plant manager.

The greatest demand, however, from abroad and from South America, is for the newly-designed Sedgley Sub-Machine Gun, the only full-automatic or semi-automatic sub-machine gun ever made with full-automatic or semi-automatic fire control.

The calibre is 9mm Luger which has a 124-grain bullet, with a muzzle velocity of 1,210-foot seconds. This calibre is standard among many nations.

"Philadelphia, as New Yorkers know," said Mr. Hines, the new president, "has long enjoyed the distinction of being the workshop of the country. The new management will continue to make it so. It will continue, also, the same fine standards of workmanship that made the Sedgley Springfield Sporters famous and of special interest to big game hunters and riflemen all over the world."



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SECOND PRIZE ESSAY

The Second Prize in the Prize Essay Contest was awarded 1st Lieut. J. D. Hittle, U. S. Marine Corps, attached to the 2d Battalion, 5th Marines. The Board of Governors regret that, due to the confidential nature of the subject, it may not be published.

MARMON-HERRINGTON 1941 MODELS CONSTITUTE MOST COMPLETE ALL-WHEEL- DRIVE LINE

There is a 1941 Marmon-Herrington All-Wheel-Drive truck that exactly meets any hauling requirement, according to an official of the company. This applies whether the particular job calls for a one-half ton pick-up truck, a thirty-five ton six-wheeler, or anything between.

These vehicles incorporate many exclusive engineering and design features, including the distribution of power and traction to all wheels. They are said to be rapidly replacing conventional two-wheel-drive vehicles for all sorts of extra-difficult and extra-hazardous services, on and off the highway.

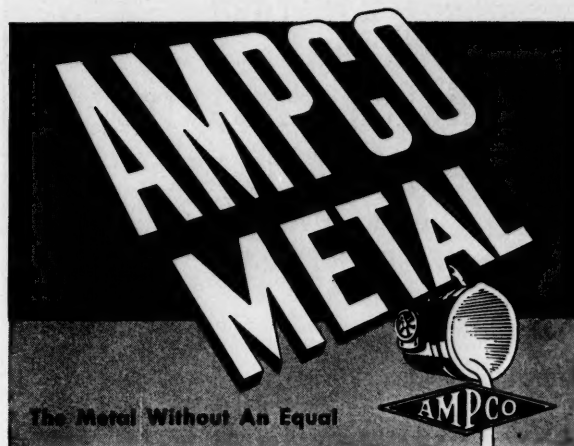
The line starts with a series of extra heavy duty models, with power and traction on all four or all six wheels, in capacities up to 70,000 pounds. It also consists of conversions of all standard Ford trucks, commercial cars and passenger cars to All-Wheel-Drive. Over forty different models altogether are available.

Marmon-Herrington All-Wheel-Drives are widely used in the oil fields and for logging, for road-building, road maintenance and snow removal, in servicing power, light, telephone and telegraph lines, at airports, on ranches and plantations, for military service, etc. Wherever the travel is across country, through deep mud, sand or snow, and wherever unusually steep hills or slippery highways make the going difficult, dangerous or simply impossible for "ordinary" vehicles, it is claimed in the company's literature that Marmon-Herringtons come through with comparative ease.

Conversion of standard Fords to All-Wheel-Drive by Marmon-Herrington is in no sense an "accessory" job. The work requires trained factory personnel, and specialized equipment and when completed, results in an All-Wheel-Drive vehicle with all the advantages and dependability that could be attained through building from the ground up in the Marmon-Herrington plant. At the same time, the owner has all the world-wide servicing facilities of the vast Ford organization at his command.

Marmon-Herrington originated the idea of converting popular priced mass production vehicles to All-Wheel-Drive. Proof of the soundness of the idea lies in the fact that thousands of these units are now in the services of our own and other military establishments and that additional thousands are being purchased this year. Marmon-Herrington is doing its part in helping to provide the world's most maneuverable and efficient automotive equipment for national defense.

The Marmon-Herrington Company has been compelled to expand its manufacturing plant and facilities twice during the past six months in order to keep up with demands for its products. General offices and principal manufacturing plant are located at Indianapolis, Indiana.



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THIRD PRIZE ESSAY

The Third Prize Essay, "Island Defense," by 1st Lieutenant R. A. McGill, U.S.M.C., will appear in the March, 1941, issue of the GAZETTE.

**UNITED SERVICES LIFE INSURANCE CO.
1626 K STREET, NORTHWEST
WASHINGTON, D. C.**

S. H. EMERSON
President

9 November, 1940

The Marine Corps Gazette
Marine Headquarters
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

It is with pleasure that I announce the election of United Services Life Insurance Company to membership in the American Life Convention.

This Convention is an association whose membership is composed of 158 life insurance companies in the United States.

Considering the relatively short time United Services has been in business, the Company's election to membership is a real compliment to our program and indicative of the confidence which the other members have in this Company and its future.

United Services Life Insurance Company was organized to increase and better the life insurance estate of Commissioned Officers of the United States Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Public Health Service, Coast and Geodetic Survey, and Coast Guard, and its policies are exclusively available to them and members of their families.

The Company's Home Office and headquarters are in Washington, D. C.

An increase of 41% of business in force over that reported on 31 December, 1939, together with an increase in Premium Income of more than 102% was reported as of 30 September, 1940.

Sincerely yours,

S. H. EMERSON, President.

MARINE CORPS SELECTIONS

(Continued from page 23)

- (b) The status of having previously failed of selection as best fitted shall not be considered as prejudicial to an officer with respect to his qualifications, his fitness for the naval service, or his eligibility for selection. (Sec. 9(a).)
- (c) The board shall carefully consider the case of every officer whose name is furnished it by the Secretary of the Navy. (Sec. 10(a).)

6. The board shall also observe the following instructions relating to selection for promotion in the Marine Corps, contained in the act of Congress approved May 29, 1934 (48 Stat. 811, 34 U. S. Code 667d), and continued in force by the aforesaid act of June 23, 1938:

"That administrative staff duty performed by any officer under appointment or detail, and duty in aviation, or in any technical specialty, shall be given weight by the selection board in determining his fitness for promotion equal to that given to line duty equally well performed."

7. The board shall also observe the following instructions relating to selection for promotion in the Marine Corps of officers in the grade of colonel detailed to assistant quartermaster and assistant paymaster duty only, contained in the Act of Congress approved July 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 537, 34 U. S. Code 632a):

"That the recommendation of selection boards in the cases of officers assigned to such duty shall be based upon their comparative fitness to perform the duties prescribed for them."

8. The board is informed that the law charges the Secretary of the Navy with the duty of determining what officers are not physically qualified before furnishing the selection board with the names of officers eligible for its consideration, and such officers will not be included in the list of eligibles submitted to the board. (Decision of the Secretary of the Navy, September 8, 1938, file OL/P17-2 (380806R).)

9. No discretion is vested in the Secretary of the Navy or in any other person to prescribe a method of selection to be followed by a selection board, and any communication from any source which even remotely suggests that the board depart from the clear instructions prescribed by statute law is illegal. (Decision of the Secretary of the Navy, April 28, 1931, file EN/A17-31 (310422).)

10. The following oath or affirmation shall be administered to the recorder by the president of the board:

"You, Joseph W. Knighton, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that you will keep a true record of the proceedings of this board."

The following oath or affirmation shall be administered by the recorder to the members of the board:

"You, and each of you, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that you will, without prejudice or partiality, and having in view both the special fitness of officers and the efficiency of the naval service, perform the duties imposed upon you as provided by the Act of Congress approved June 23, 1938, entitled 'An Act to regulate the distribution, promotion, and retirement of officers of the line of the Navy, and for other purposes.'"

11. The proceedings of the board shall be conducted, insofar as may be practicable, in accordance with the provisions of Naval Courts and Boards.

12. The names of the officers recommended for promotion shall be entered in handwriting. The report of the board shall be signed by all the members, and shall contain the following certificate:

"We, the undersigned, do hereby certify that we have carefully considered the case of every officer whose name was furnished the board by the Secretary of the Navy, and that in the opinion of at least six (6) of the members, the officers herein recommended are the best fitted of all those

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under consideration to assume the duties of the next higher grade (except that the recommendation of the board in the cases of officers assigned to Assistant Quartermaster and Assistant Paymaster duty only is based upon their comparative fitness to perform the duties prescribed for them)."

13. The recommendations of the board shall be regarded by the members of the board and the recorder as confidential. Upon completion of its proceedings, but not before eleven (11) full days have elapsed, including the date of the convening of the board, the board shall forward the record of its proceedings to the Judge Advocate General of the Navy.

(s) FORRESTAL,

Acting Secretary of the Navy.

NOTE: In view of the fact that the President, on October 14, 1940, signed the bill amending the Personnel Act of 23 June, 1938, which among other things put the medical records of officers under consideration before the board, the precept was modified by the Secretary of the Navy, while the board was in session, and medical records were considered along with military records.

The following Colonels were selected by the Board, and their action was approved by the President on October 28, 1940:

Colonels Charles F. B. Price, Julian C. Smith, Roy S. Geiger, and Charles D. Barrett.

KS/A17-32(400921)

G DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
Washington, D. C.

October 23, 1940.

From: The Secretary of the Navy.

To: Major General Louis McG. Little, U. S. Marine Corps.

Subject: Precept convening selection board for the recommendation of marine officers for promotion to the grade of colonel, U. S. Marine Corps.

1. A selection board is hereby appointed, consisting of yourself as president, and the following additional members:

Major General William P. Upshur, U. S. Marine Corps; Rear Admiral Alexander Sharp, U. S. Navy; Brigadier General Clayton B. Vogel, U. S. Marine Corps; Brigadier General Ross E. Rowell, U. S. Marine Corps, and Brigadier General John Marston, U. S. Marine Corps. Lieutenant Colonel Joseph W. Knighton, U. S. Marine Corps, will act as recorder.

2. The board is hereby ordered to convene at the Navy Department, Washington, D. C., on October 28, 1940, at ten o'clock a.m., or as soon thereafter as may be practicable.

3. The number of estimated vacancies which will occur in the grade of colonel before the end of the next succeeding fiscal year in excess of the number of officers now on the promotion list for that grade will be furnished the board in a separate communication. The Secretary of the Navy will furnish the board with the names of all officers in the

grade of lieutenant colonel who are eligible for consideration for promotion to the grade of colonel and with the records of all such officers.

4. The board shall perform the following duties:

- (a) From among those officers eligible for consideration for promotion to the grade of colonel, the board shall recommend for promotion as best fitted not exceeding the number furnished by the Secretary of the Navy in a separate communication, including those who are, or who may become on promotion, additional numbers in grade.
- (b) From among those officers eligible for consideration for promotion to the grade of colonel and who have once failed of selection as best fitted by a preceding board, less those who may be selected by the present board as best fitted for promotion, the board shall designate those officers whom the board adjudges fitted for promotion.
- (c) From among those officers of the grade of lieutenant colonel who are adjudged fitted for promotion the board shall recommend by name for retention on the active list a number of officers equal to the percentage thereof furnished to the board by the Secretary of the Navy, as provided in paragraph 11 of this precept.

5. The board shall be governed by the Act of June 23, 1938 (52 Stat. 944), which establishes "a merit system for promotion by selection in the line of the Navy and Marine Corps," as amended by the Act of October 14, 1940 (Pub. No. 854, 76th Cong.). The following instructions contained in the Act of June 23, 1938, will be particularly observed by the board in the discharge of its duties, viz:

- (a) Officers recommended for promotion by the board under the provisions of paragraph 4 (a) of this precept shall be those officers "whom it considers best fitted for promotion." (Sec. 9(a)).
- (b) The status of having previously failed of selection as best fitted shall not be considered as prejudicial to an officer with respect to his qualifications, his fitness for the naval service, or his eligibility for selection. (Sec. 9(a)).
- (c) The board shall carefully consider the case of every officer whose name is furnished it by the Secretary of the Navy. (Sec. 10(a)).

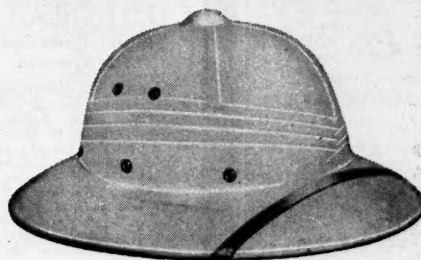
6. In order to insure correct interpretation of medical records, the board may avail itself of the testimony of the Surgeon General of the Navy or of such medical experts in the Navy as it may desire. (C.M.O. 7-1938, p. 66).

7. The board shall also observe the following instructions relating to selection for promotion in the Marine Corps, contained in the Act of Congress approved May 29, 1934 (48 Stat. 811, 34 U. S. Code 667d), and continued in force by the aforesaid Act of June 23, 1938:

"That administrative staff duty performed by any officer under appointment or detail, and duty in aviation, or in any technical specialty, shall be given weight by the selection board in determining his fitness for promotion equal to that given to line duty equally well performed."

8. The board shall also observe the following instructions relating to selection for promotion in the Marine Corps of officers in the grade of lieutenant colonel detailed

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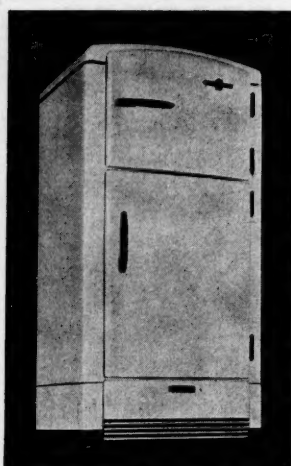
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to assistant quartermaster and assistant paymaster duty only, contained in the Act of Congress approved July 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 537, 34 U. S. Code 632a):

"That the recommendation of selection boards in the cases of officers assigned to such duty shall be based upon their comparative fitness to perform the duties prescribed for them."

9. No discretion is vested in the Secretary of the Navy or in any other person to prescribe a method of selection to be followed by a selection board, and any communication from any source which even remotely suggests that the board depart from the clear instructions prescribed by statute law is illegal. (Decision of the Secretary of the Navy, Apr. 28, 1931, file EN/A17-31(410422)).

10. The following oath or affirmation shall be administered to the recorder by the president of the board:

"You, Joseph W. Knighton, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that you will keep a true record of the proceedings of this board."

The following oath or affirmation shall be administered by the recorder to the members of the board:

"You, and each of you, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that you will, without prejudice or partiality, and having in view both the special fitness of officers and the efficiency of the naval service, perform the duties imposed upon you as provided by the Act of Congress approved June 23, 1938, entitled 'An Act to regulate the distribution, promotion, and retirement of officers of the line of the Navy, and for other purposes,' as amended by the Act of October 14, 1940 (Pub. No. 854, 76th Cong.)."

11. When the board has made the necessary decisions, it shall address a communication to the Secretary of the Navy stating separately the number of officers in the grade of lieutenant colonel who have been agreed upon and will be recommended in the board's report as best fitted or fitted, respectively, to assume the duties of the next higher grade. The board will thereupon be furnished by the Secretary of the Navy with a statement, as directed by the President, giving the percentage, if any, of the officers adjudged fitted for promotion which shall be recommended for retention on the active list to meet the immediate requirements of the Navy.

12. The proceedings of the board shall be conducted insofar as may be practicable in accordance with the provisions of Naval Courts and Boards.

13. The names of the officers recommended as best fitted or fitted, respectively, to assume the duties of the next higher grade, or for retention on the active list, shall be entered in handwriting. The report of the board shall be signed by all the members, and shall contain the following certificate:

"We, the undersigned, do hereby certify that:

- (1) We have carefully considered the case of every officer whose name was furnished the board by the Secretary of the Navy.
- (2) In the opinion of at least four (4) of the members, the officers herein recommended as best fitted for promotion are the best fitted of all those under consideration to assume the duties of the next higher grade (except that the recommendation of the board in the cases of officers assigned to Assistant Quarter-

master and Assistant Paymaster duty only is based upon their comparative fitness to perform the duties prescribed for them).

- (3) In the opinion of at least four (4) of the members, the officers herein adjudged fitted for promotion are fitted to assume the duties of the next higher grade.
- (4) In the opinion of at least four (4) of the members, the officers (if any) herein recommended for retention on the active list are the best fitted, of those herein adjudged fitted for promotion, to be retained on the active list to meet the immediate requirements of the Navy."

14. The recommendations of the board shall be regarded by the members of the board and the recorder as confidential. Upon completion of its proceedings, but not before eleven (11) full days have elapsed, including the date of the convening of the board, the board shall forward the record of its proceedings to the Judge Advocate General of the Navy.

FORRESTAL,
Acting Secretary of the Navy.

The following named lieutenant-colonels were selected by the Board, and their action was approved by the President on November 8, 1940:

Lieutenant-Colonels Louis Reeder Jones, William Wallace Ashurst, Francis Patrick Mulcahy, Robert Martina Montague, Daniel Earle Campbell, Maurice Gardner Holmes, James Emmet Betts, James Witherow Webb, Louis Earnest Woods, Franklin Augustus Hart, James Frederick Moriarty, Thomas Boyle Gale, Field Harris, Donald Curtis.

As Fitted—Lieutenant-Colonels Karl Irvin Buse, Harold Stedman Fassett, Louis William Whaley, Roswell Winans.

All fitted officers designated for retention on the active list to meet the immediate requirements of the Navy.

THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS

(Continued from page 18)

enemy forts. They gained everlasting fame under Lieutenant P. N. O'Bannon, U.S.M.C. by marching several hundred miles across the African desert, assisting in the capture of Derne in April, 1805, lowering the Tripolitan flag over the fort and hoisting in its place the Stars and Stripes—the first time the American Flag had the honor of flying over a fort in the Old World. "To the Shores of Tripoli" has since been commemorated on the colors of the Corps, and forever recorded in the Marines' Hymn. It is amazing to read that "the splendid work of the Marines in this epoch in the Mediterranean, the West Indies, at home, and other places, was accomplished with but 26 officers and 453 men."

Probably no war in which the United States has been engaged illustrates better than the Tripolitan War of 1801-1805 the advantage of having an expeditionary force of marines with the fleet.

THE WAR OF 1812

Aside from serving as guards on all the frigates and other large vessels of the Navy, the Marines took an active part in the operations of the war, both on water and land.



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NEW JERSEY

They participated in all important sea fights, of which there were many. They were with the *Constitution* in her memorable fight and defeat of the *Guerriere* when the commander of the Marine Guard, Lieutenant Bush, was the first officer killed while repelling boarders during a critical phase of the action; in the sanguinary combat between the *Chesapeake* and *Shannon*, when Lieutenant Brown and eleven of his marines were killed and twenty wounded; the capture of the frigate *Macedonian* by the *United States*, where the marines were cited as fighting with the "utmost steadiness." They shared in the decisive victory of Lake Erie and performed highly creditable service with the military forces under General Dearborn in the invasion of Canada; at the Battle of Bladensburg, where, with Commodore Barney's flotilla-men—this time, as the "last line of defense"—they fought the British invaders to the "bitter end." And finally they were with Jackson in the battle of New Orleans.

VARIED ACTIVITIES—WAR AND "PEACETIME"

For more than fifty years following the War of 1812, the lot of the Marine Corps was one of action in almost every part of the world: against Indians in Florida; pirates of the West Indies; punitive expeditions against south-sea-islanders of Quallah Battoo, Sumatra, Feejees, and others, for outrages committed on American ships and to American personnel.

During the War with Mexico the Marines were active in all sectors. They were on the Pacific Coast under Sloat, Shubrick, and Stockton taking part in the conquest of California; they were present at the capture of Monterey, Yerba Buena (San Francisco), and Mazatlan, while their conduct at Los Angeles, San Diego, San Jose, San Gabriel and Guaymas received the highest commendation of Commodore Shubrick. On the East Coast they fought under Connor and Perry, participating in some of the most arduous campaigns of the war. They assisted in the capture of Vera Cruz, and were with Scott in the march on Mexico City, the crowning glory of which was their part in the storming and capture of the Castle of Chapultepec. They were the first to enter the Grand Plaza, City of Mexico, and led the way to the Halls of the Montezumas; hence the inscription since carried on the banners of the Corps—"From the Halls of Montezuma to the Shores of Tripoli." These same heroes, marching to the same music through the streets of Yeddo, formed part of Commodore Perry's expedition to Japan when he opened the doors to the Mikado's realm in 1853-1854.

During the Civil War marines served afloat and ashore. They took active part in all the more important naval operations: those of the Gulf and the Mississippi Valley, the operations leading to the capture of New Orleans, as also against the coastal defenses on the Atlantic seaboard, culminating in the last big operation of the war—the attack and capture of Fort Fisher. In the same year (1864) marines were besieging the Shimonoseki Forts in Japan and taking part in the Battle of Mobile Bay. A noteworthy incident at the beginning of this period (1859), was the participation of marines in the capture of John Brown and the suppression of the uprising and riot at Harpers Ferry, by a force under the command of Colonel Robert E. Lee, then an officer in the U. S. Army.

The so-called "peacetime" activities of the Marine Corps, from the close of the Civil War up until the war with Spain, at times, took on the proportions of veritable warfare—such as when aiding the civil authorities in suppressing the great labor riots at Baltimore and Philadelphia, and enforcing the revenue laws in New York. Occasional expeditions in the Caribbean area, Korea, China, and other far away places kept the Marines busy carrying out their mission of protecting American lives and property. During the years 1867 and 1870 they formed part of the Formosa expedition against savages. A year later, in what was then termed the most important action since the Civil War, a battalion of marines, as part of the naval brigade, was in the advance against the Korean forts, when the Koreans were chastized for serious offenses against Americans. The fighting was desperate, but the honor of the Flag was vindicated and Korea was made safe for Americans. In referring to the part taken by the Marines in the Korean expedition, the Commander of the Flagship *Colorado* stated in his report, as follows:

"The Marines were always in the advance.***

To Captain Tilton and his Marines belongs the honor of first landing and last leaving the shore, in leading the advance on the march, in entering the forts, and in acting as skirmishers."

Seventy-seven years after O'Bannon and his marines hoisted the Flag in northern Africa, a detachment of marines (year 1882), on occasion of serious outbreak and conflagration at Alexandria, Egypt, landed at that place, prevented pillage, and helped to restore order.

SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR

At the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, the Marines, "First to Fight," hurried to the scene of conflict in Cuba. In the first fighting against the Spanish army, which outnumbered the Marines more than four to one, through a series of battles under the tropical sun at Guantanamo, they soon succeeded in defeating the enemy and wresting the area from Spanish control, and thus paved the way for its early acquirement as a most important naval base for the United States. In the naval operations of the war, the marine guards of various ships took part in the Battle of Manila Bay and the naval battle off Santiago, Cuba, in both of which Marines manned the secondary guns with telling effect.

BOXER REBELLION AND PHILIPPINE INSURRECTION

During the Boxer Rebellion in China, summer of 1900, marines from ships on the Asiatic station took part in the defense of the Legation Quarter at Peking, and a regiment of marines formed part of the Allied relief expedition from Taku to Peking, including the Battle of Tientsin. The restoration of peace and security for American citizens and interests in China, however, brought but little cessation and rest to the ever-ready Marines. Next in order was the Philippines, there to suppress an insurrection that required the combined efforts of army and marine forces for several years. Notable among Marine Corps activities in the Philippines was their participation in the Battle of Novaleta, and that most trying expedition across the Island of Samar.

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greatly increased the need for marines, whose service and value had come to be all the more appreciated by the American people. In 1903, marines were landed in Santo Domingo and Korea, while a force was sent to Abyssinia, by camel caravan across the desert, to negotiate a treaty with King Menelik.

For almost half a century the Marines have felt at home in Panama. In 1903 and 1904 they served on the Isthmus during the formation of the Republic of Panama. Sixty years before, they were engaged in making safe the transit of the Isthmus.

Four battalions of marines were sent to Cuba in 1906. In conjunction with the army they became the "Army of Cuban Pacification." The country was restored to a peaceful status.

In 1908, marines were again in Panama, policing election polls; and the following year protected American citizens and property against revolutionists at Corinto and Bluefields, Nicaragua. The Marines have felt equally at home in Nicaragua. First there in 1852, thence they returned from time to time as conditions warranted. Disorder as the result of civil strife necessitated their return in 1909 and 1910. Two years later an intense revolution brought them in numbers—a battalion at first, followed by a regiment. Several engagements with the Nicaraguan rebels ensued before the mission of restoring the country to a stable basis was accomplished.

Another country that has come in for considerable attention by the Marine Corps—China. As early as 1854 internal upheaval which endangered the lives of foreigners, including Americans, required the presence of a marine landing force. From then on, up to the previously mentioned Boxer rebellion, marines and sailors from the ships landed on a number of occasions for the protection of our nationals. The decade from 1901 was a comparatively peaceful one. In 1911 and 1912, however, marines operated in China to protect American lives and property during the overthrow of the Manchu Dynasty. For the past thirty-five years the Marine Corps has maintained a strong guard for the American Legation and Embassy in Peking (Peiping).

In 1914 marines and sailors forming a large force were landed at Vera Cruz, Mexico, where the marines did their active share in the occupation of the city, and remained in Mexico until the close of that year.

Beginning with June, 1915, the marines occupied the Republic of Haiti. After a period of nineteen years during which peace, law and order were fully restored from the previous chaotic condition, they were withdrawn in 1934. A strong force was also sent (July 1916) to the Dominican Republic following a revolution in that country. After a period of eight years the Marines were withdrawn (August 1924), but not until peace, law and order likewise had

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been restored and civil government established. Native constabularies were organized and trained by the Marines in both countries.

During the World War period, in addition to maintaining the occupations of Haiti and Santo Domingo, performing guard duty in the United States and elsewhere, and serving on board ships of the Navy, the Marine Corps sent the Fourth Marine Brigade to France where it won distinction as a part of the Second Division regulars which stopped the German advance on Paris at Belleau Wood in June, 1918, and later took part in the remaining battles of the war.

By this time the Marines, after having taken creditable part in every major war in which the United States has been engaged after a score of expeditions and more than a hundred landings on foreign soil for the protection of American lives and property in all parts of the world, had well earned the right to their motto—*Semper Fidelis*. Always faithful in the performance of duty, their worldwide service is symbolized by the globe embodied in the Emblem of the Corps—composed of the globe, fowl anchor, and surmounting eagle holding in its bill a streamer upon which is inscribed the Motto of the Corps.

GUARDED UNITED STATES MAILS

On many occasions, too numerous here to mention, the Marine Corps had rendered immediate service and aid to the civil power of almost every description. But, it was not until the early 1920's, when a long series of mail robberies had developed beyond the power of the civil authorities to deal with, that the Marine Corps was called upon to guard the mails. Within a few weeks from the time the Marines took over the task, the robberies ceased and the mails were again made secure. Some years later (1926), another outbreak of mail depredations occasioned the use of the Marine Corps, which resumed its protection for a time—until the urgent necessity in Nicaragua, in addition to the regular duties, compelled the use of every available marine.

Versatility is synonymous of the Marine Corps. Almost every kind of duty imaginable under every conceivable condition has served to impart to the Marines the admirable quality of versatility, linked with preparedness and readiness. The United States Marines have always stood for preparedness—preparedness for arbitration, or preparedness for a fight. Above all, prepared and ready for action to meet the situation, whether diplomatic or military. The numerous sudden calls to action have served to maintain the Marine Corps as the most mobile of all military organizations.

Since the turn of the century, with the possible exception of 1913, not a year has passed without seeing marines on foreign expeditionary service. For more than a century marines have been employed by the President to support his policies in all parts of the world. Because of this, a custom has become generally recognized that to land marines on foreign shores is not viewed as an act of war.

It was to insure a continuance of peaceful conditions or to reestablish peace that marines have so often been despatched to turbulent scenes where the situation had got out of control. The Marine Corps' objective is honorable peace, and the landing and presence of marines at oppor-

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tune times and places has no doubt forestalled wars of unknown scope and magnitude.

Again, beginning with the year 1927, strong forces of marines were hurried to Nicaragua because of revolution and imminent danger to American lives and interests. With the restoration of law and order, and the establishment of an efficient Nicaraguan constabulary, the Marines were withdrawn in January, 1933.

Beginning as early as 1924 conditions in China became troublesome. Contingents of marines and sailors landed from time to time to protect our nationals. In 1927 due to the upheaval in that country and the attending great danger to Americans, a force of 5,000 Marines was sent over and stationed at various trouble points, principally at Shanghai. By January 1929 the situation having improved with the presence of the marines, most of the force which had been formed into a brigade returned to the United States, with the exception of a two-battalion regiment (Fourth Marines) which remains in China. This organization with occasional reinforcements of additional marines, in 1932 and 1933, was engaged in preventing the belligerents from entering the International Settlement. In 1937, the Sixth Marines, with aviation group and a battery of antiaircraft guns contributed to the formation of a brigade at Shanghai with a strength of near 3,000. After a few months it was seen fit to withdraw the Sixth Marines. The Fourth Marines at Shanghai, together with other foreign forces there, has since been engaged in defending the International Settlement and maintaining its neutrality.

Cooper, the famous naval historian of long ago, wrote:

"The Marines are strictly infantry soldiers, who are trained to serve afloat; and their discipline, equipments, spirit, character and esprit de corps are altogether those of an army." To this he added: "The Marines impart to a ship of war, in great degree, its high military character."

Today, the Marines, as their name implies, are more consistently termed "Soldiers of the Sea." And while not classed as strictly infantry soldiers, their training and their equipment (including field artillery, antiaircraft guns, tanks, engineers, and motor transport), render them readily adapted to operations on land. In the event of great national emergency, as during the World War (1917-1918); the Mexican War; and the Florida Indian War; such Marines as are not needed for service with the Navy may be ordered to serve with the Army.

When serving aboard ships of the Navy, Marines perform guard duty. In addition they man the secondary battery on the larger vessels, the battleships, battle cruisers and armored cruisers. The secondary battery may consist of 6-pounders, 5-inch guns, and 3-inch guns. In many instances Marines man the 3-inch antiaircraft guns and machine guns aboard the vessels upon which they serve. Their presence with the fleet helps to maintain the close liaison and contact which exists between the Marine Corps and the Navy.

STRENGTH

From the earliest times the Marine Corps has often been handicapped by lack of sufficient personnel to carry on its manifold duties. Just prior to the World War (1917) the strength consisted of only 13,000 officers and men. During the war, however, grave necessity having to be met,

the Corps was hurriedly increased to an all-time maximum of some 75,000 officers and men. Scarcely had the war ended than the personnel was reduced to around 18,000 from which there was no material variation for twenty years or more, the Corps often being taxed to the limit in its efforts to meet the crying need for more Marines.

ORGANIZATION AND PRESENT ACTIVITIES

The United States Marine Corps is organized under the command of a major general commandant with headquarters in the Navy Building at Washington. Here, in addition to such activities as relate to plans and policies, personnel, and public relations, are located the heads of the administrative staff departments—paymaster, quartermaster, and adjutant and inspector who attend to the pay, the supply, and the administration of the Corps. Each staff officer has the rank of brigadier general. Also one general officer is assigned to duty at Headquarters, as Assistant to the Major General Commandant.

In order to expedite the administration of Marines and their activities on the West Coast, Hawaii, and other stations in the Pacific and Far East, a sub-headquarters, designated as the Department of the Pacific, is maintained at San Francisco, California, under the authority and supervision of a commanding general.

Marines, other than those serving within the continental limits of the United States and aboard ships of the Navy, are at present stationed in China (Peiping, Shanghai, Tientsin, and Chinwangtao), those at Peiping forming a guard for the U. S. Embassy; Philippine Islands; Guam; Samoa; Hawaiian Islands; Cuba; Panama Canal; Virgin Islands; Porto Rico; and Alaska.

In every war in which the United States has been engaged the Navy and the Marines as our bulwark of defense have fought the enemy in foreign seas or shores to gain the margin of victory. Since withdrawing from Santo Domingo, Haiti, and Nicaragua, with the consequent release of personnel, the Marine Corps, in keeping with its mission and the developments of modern warfare has been making use of the opportunity for training and perfecting a strong force of its personnel, known as the Fleet Marine Force—now considered as the principal mission of the Corps. Such troops are necessary in naval warfare, when a fleet must have land bases which must be seized and fortified if in a foreign country, and defended by land forces, preferably those familiar with the sea, after they are established. Other than this it is the function of the Marine Corps to supply land troops to the Navy in case the fleet should engage in a raiding expedition or strike a sudden blow against a city or fortification. The units of the Fleet Marine Force—the military arm of the fleet, especially designed and equipped for sea duty including shore operations, are trained for their specialized duties at their home posts, and in the annual maneuvers of the fleet.

The troops assigned to the Fleet Marine Force are normally stationed at the two larger Marine Corps posts: Marine Corps Base, San Diego, California; and the Marine Corps Barracks, Quantico, Virginia, with headquarters at San Diego. At these bases are maintained strong forces consisting of infantry, light field artillery, antiaircraft artillery, aviation groups, light tank companies, engineers, and chemical troops.

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MARINE CORPS UNIFORMS

Members of the Corps wear four different uniforms; the blue undress, the winter service, the khaki, and the white. The navy-blue uniform coat with scarlet trimmings has undergone little change since the year 1800; the sky-blue trousers have been in use since the period of the Mexican War. With the blue uniform the non-commissioned officers wear gold chevrons on coat sleeves and a red stripe on the outer seams of the trousers—the red stripe “for their blood shed in the Mexican War.” The winter service uniform (adopted in the World War period) is of dark or wood lawn green color, and does not have a stripe on the outer seams of the trousers. The Marine Corps Device is worn on each lapel. Caps of the same color as the uniforms are worn and, in some instances, field hats made of heavy felt have been worn with the khaki uniforms in tropical climates. A white waist belt, with a square brass buckle, is worn with the blue and white uniforms, while a russet leather belt is worn with the winter field and khaki uniforms. The headwear is invariably adorned with the Emblem of the Corps.

RECENT EXPANSION

In September, 1939, following the President's announcement of the existence of a “limited emergency,” authority was given for increasing the strength of the Marine Corps to 1,568 officers and 25,000 enlisted men. The vigorous recruiting campaign that followed resulted in the enlistment of the required number of men. By March, 1940, the total strength was 26,400. The procurement of more officers is being expedited.

By June, 1940, world conditions were such that a further increase in strength was authorized, when the Emergency National Defense appropriations provided for 9,000 additional enlisted men for active duty, bringing the appropriated strength of the Corps up to 34,000 enlisted men.

In early September, 1940, the President approved the recruiting of the Marine Corps to an enlisted strength of 38,600. Also approval has been given to enlist about 1,200 college graduates for schooling and training, from which group it is expected to obtain 800 additional reserve second lieutenants by June 30, 1941.

Four highly mobile defense battalions of 750 men each recently have been organized, and two more are being formed. These battalions, designed for quick transportation to any point of trouble in the Western Hemisphere, are equipped with special light tanks, antiaircraft guns, machine guns, and landing boats. Six destroyers have been assigned to the Marine Corps and are being converted into high-speed transports for the use of its forces.

AVIATION

The Marine Corps, ever recognizing the importance of aviation in modern warfare, maintains an efficient air force, designed to assist and coordinate with naval operations, and maintain the closest liaison with the Navy at all times.

The first operations of Marine aviation units, of much consequence, were those of the First Marine Aeronautic Company in the Azores, in early 1918, that performed important duty in anti-submarine control, and those of the First Marine Aviation Force, with the northern Bombing Group in France and Belgium, during the World War

(1918). Many Marine Corps flyers served with British and French squadrons.

During the occupations of Haiti, Santo Domingo, and Nicaragua, Marine Corps aviators performed invaluable service, in the latter country especially, not only in actual combat operations against the enemy, but in evacuating the sick and wounded, and transporting supplies of almost every description.

Some two thousand officers and men, or practically all Marine Corps aviation personnel, as part of the Fleet Marine Force, are trained and equipped, and being expanded for any emergency.

THE MARINE CORPS RESERVE

As a first supply of additional trained personnel in time of war, the Marine Corps maintains a reserve force known as the U. S. Marine Corps Reserve, divided into three classes—the Organized Marine Corps Reserve; Fleet Marine Corps Reserve; and the Volunteer Marine Corps Reserve.

The Organized Marine Corps Reserve at present is composed of twenty-one infantry battalions, two artillery battalions, and thirteen aviation squadrons, located in larger cities throughout the country. All of these are required to engage in weekly drills and undergo intensive field training annually. The drills are held under the personal supervision of regular Marine Corps officers and noncommissioned officers, while the active command of the reserve units is in their own officers. The Organized Marine Corps Reserve is composed of officers and men who are serving with organized reserve battalions and aviation squadrons.

The Fleet Marine Corps Reserve is composed of enlisted men who have served in the regular Marine Corps. This class of the Reserve is not required to attend drills, but is subject to call during war or a national emergency.

The Volunteer Marine Corps Reserve comprises officers and men of inactive status who have had previous military experience. Also members of platoon leaders classes who are college students and who, after intensive training with the Marine Corps and graduation from college, are commissioned in the Marine Corps Reserve.

At present the strength of the entire U. S. Marine Corps Reserve is approximately 1,300 officers and 15,250 men.

The personnel of the Marine Corps Reserve wear uniforms identical with those of the regular Marine Corps.

Both regulars and reserves have the same motto: *Semper Fidelis*.

THE MARINE CORPS RIFLE TEAM 1940

(Continued from page 17)

that they're glad to see the "gold bricks" back where there is a little "duty" to be done. Well, Bill, here's one "gold brick" and I can name you 92 others, who view the winter's duty with a gladsome eye and consider it "the pause that refreshes." I am going to try to give you a picture of the organization behind the medals and the trophies, a picture that is seldom seen by those not in the game.

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D. C., the Inspector of Target Practice (in this case, Lt. Colonel Merritt A. Edson), stirred in his lair and felt the welcome warmth of a "desire for revenge" stirring in his veins. Ever since the last shot was fired in 1939, he had been surveying the available commissioned personnel who were candidates to head the Marine Corps' effort to regain the visible crown of marksmanship supremacy. The process of elimination and selection is a secret of Olympus and hidden from this lowly mortal, but I do know that he nominated Major Morris L. Shively to be Team Captain, and at Major Shively's request, Major Andrew J. Mathiesen to be Team Coach, Captain L. Wieseman to be Team QM., and Chief Marine Gunner Calvin A. Lloyd to be Assistant Team Coach, and that in January, 1940, these gentlemen were so appointed by the Major General Commandant.

When the news was out, there was a stirring in the winter's cold from China to Quantico—the Marine Corps was going on the prowl for the National Rifle Team Championship, and shooters all over the Corps rejoiced that the "Jefe" was an old hand, and the "sub-jefes" no less experienced and determined.

Happily, Major Shively and Major Mathiesen were both stationed in Philadelphia and you can imagine that there was an immediate conference. Chief Gunner Lloyd came up from Quantico and Col. Edson was contacted in Washington to complete the huddle.

A general policy was outlined, the general plan was laid, and a list of departmental assistants was compiled who subsequently were ordered to the team.

Then the detailed work was begun. There were inventories of rifles to compile, estimates of ammunition to make, and requisitions of supplies to submit, all of which had to be in months before the team was organized, in order to assure their availability on the great day. Correspondence began with shooters all over the Corps; the Southeastern and Western divisional matches were fired, and the reports from both, together with the previous year's Asiatic Divisional returns, had to be studied and analyzed. The rules and regulations for rifle and pistol competitions together with all changes had to be studied and memorized, together with a thousand and one minor details too numerous to mention—all this, mind you, before the Team was ever organized, and while each official was still doing his job at his permanent station.

On 1 May, 1940, occurred the gathering of the clan. Medal winners from Peiping, Parris Island, and San Diego, competitors for the Eastern Divisional Match, team officials and selected personnel, all began to converge on Quantico.

During the weeks of practice before the Eastern Divisional and Marine Corps Matches, the Team Officials were on the jump from early morning until late at night. Every shooter had to be personally observed while firing by each official. There were some 180 competitors at Quantico.

When the matches were fired, the Team Captain, Coach, and Assistant Coach, were all officials in the matches. It was during this period that the details of organization had to be completed.

When the last shot had been fired in the Elliot Trophy

Match, the first all-important decision of the Team Captain had to be made. He had to select the team. That sounds simple doesn't it, Bill? He had the scores of every man in practice and in competition, and you would say, and many another, including some who are shooters, that all he had to do was average the scores, take his team from the top group and there you are.

Well, it doesn't work like that. Take it from one who sat in on that conference night after night and watched the "old man" sweat blood, and Major Mathiesen and Gunner Lloyd struggle in weighing concrete scores and human inponderables. In the first place we were picking a *Team* and not a group of individuals, and in the second place we were going to shoot a match, not *tomorrow* but nearly four months hence.

A "Team Shot" must be, first of all, an excellent rifleman; second, he must be a "consistent" shot—a man whose scores vary from abnormally high to abnormally low within short periods, is a "streak shooter" and there is no room on a team for a "streak shooter"; third, he must be in good health and likely to remain so—you can see where habits and methods of recreation have a bearing here; fourth, he must have a personality that does not clash with his fellows—he must be able to get along with his teammates; fifth, he must be enthusiastically interested in shooting and amenable to instruction—no man ever learns all there is to know about the shooting game, and when a shooter thinks he has, his best days are over.

These and a hundred other factors have to be taken into consideration. In the case of officers, the same general rules apply, but with one very important exception. In the case of a young officer with a warm interest in shooting and giving promise of executive ability, a score that is not quite everything it should be, can be disregarded. By taking interested young officers through the rifle season, a reserve of qualified material for future team officials is created, and a missionary is trained to keep alive the interest and enthusiasm for marksmanship in the Marine Corps, that has made our reputation in this field world-wide.

The feeling of relief when the decision was finally made and the team selected, was tinged with sorrow that some good shooters had to be left behind. Colonel Edson, who had come down from Washington for the matches, and had taken, as always, a deep interest in everything connected with the team, gave all hands a talk, congratulating those selected, and encouraging the others to keep up the old fight, "for other years are coming."

Between the conclusion of the matches at Quantico on 24 May, 1940, and the departure of the Team for Wakefield, Mass., on 28 May, 1940, there was organization to complete, clothing to issue, and the many other details familiar to every officer who has moved an organization, intact, from one post to another. The strength of the Detachment at this time was 87 enlisted and 17 officers.

The team arrived at Camp Curtis Guild, Wakefield, Mass., on the 29th and spent the next three days in getting "shaken down."

At 0700 on the 3rd of June, the Team began to function. First, at school, which we call conference, Major

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Shively, Major Mathiesen and Gunner Lloyd reviewed all the fundamentals of the game, and then, out to the range for the whole gang and the process of "sighting-in" began.

From the first day on, every effort of the Team Officials is devoted to one end; to cause every man to shoot his very best; to teach him how to shoot better; to correct his faults; and to test him under every possible condition that may be expected in the big match.

The schedule was as follows:

Reveille	0600
Breakfast	0630
Conference	0730
Commence Firing.....	0800
Dinner	1200
Conference	1245
Commence Firing.....	1300
Supper	1700

This routine was followed Monday through Friday, come rain or shine, and believe me, at Wakefield, Mass., you get both *Rain* and *Shine*! Only twice was the down-pour so great that operations were suspended—and they were suspended then only because it was readily apparent that any match would have been called off under those conditions.

A chart was kept of each man's scores and a daily report of pair and individual standings was published—every night Captain and Coaches met and conferred on the day's results.

Until the 3rd of July, the schedule was unvaried. From the 4th of July through the 8th, a holiday was declared. The Skipper urged all hands to get away from the range and stay away—the team was coming along well, and we began to hear disquieting rumors that the National Matches would be postponed.

At this time it might be well to say that the Marine Corps Rifle and Pistol Team Detachment is not only the representative of the Marine Corps in the National Matches, it is the field laboratory of the Marine Corps for ascertaining facts concerning weapons, ammunition, and theories regarding them. It is also a school for rifle and pistol coaches, and the testing ground for theories of instruction. One of the task assignments of 1940, was the testing of the M1 Cal. .30 rifle under certain conditions, and the rendering of a report, thereon, to Headquarters.

A group of competitors was assigned to test the M1 rifle. They continued to fire on the same schedule as the regular squad, and, in fact, continued to fire the M-1903, sufficiently to keep "sighted in" for the United Services of New England Matches.

These matches were fired during the period 20-28 July and with what result you already know. By this time it was definitely known that the National Matches were to be postponed, and the Old Man's plans had to undergo a decided change. There was disappointment and sorrow when we lost the "Hayden" by one point, and it was shared by all hands, but the Team Captain said something that I want you to remember in the light of what happened at Perry: that night he said, "Something was proved today—and I now *know* that we're *thirty* points better than we look." Surely the days of prophecy are

not dead! How did he know? Why? That's something that only experience can tell you, I guess. I frankly confess I don't know.

The period between the conclusion of the New England Matches and the 8th of August was devoted to light workouts, leave, and recreation for the shooters, and preparations for the Team's departure for Camp Perry. An advance party was sent out and on the afternoon of the 8th, the Team entrained.

Camp Perry was not due to open officially until 1 September, and special arrangements had to be made with General Light of the Ohio National Guard and Colonel Wood of the Infantry, both of whom were wholeheartedly cooperative.

The morning of the 12th found us back in the old routine again, and the competition began to get really tough. The Team Captain had to choose the "Big Ten" by September 1st as the rules of the Matches require all National Rifle Teams to be designated by the official opening date of Camp Perry.

The camp itself was a pretty desolate place when we first arrived, and remained so until around the 28th of August. The Army teams were quartered in the Erie Ordnance Depot, close by, and the Coast Guard had come up from Wakefield, but we certainly didn't "crowd" one another. Here, it became apparent, was the reason the team is a self contained unit. If we had had to depend on an established organization, for quarters and rations, it would have been impossible for us to have left Wakefield before the 31st. As it was, we began to get accustomed to the local climate and conditions and the Captain and Coaches got a chance to observe all candidates on the actual ground and under the actual conditions of the matches.

Speaking of climate and conditions, we had them! When we first arrived it was really hot—then we had rain—more heat—more rain and *wind*! As September drew near, it began to get cold. Some mornings a sheepskin coat was the most sought after apparel in camp, and by noon of the same day you'd be working in your undershirt. These wide ranges in temperature and humidity and the varying winds were invaluable for training purposes. A good stiff breeze at 200 slow would find the shooters groaning, but the officials grinning.

Then the other shooters began to arrive—at first in ones and twos, and then in a steady stream until on 1 September, Camp Perry sprang into being like a boom city. It had become increasingly clear just who would constitute the Big Ten, but up until Saturday night, the 31st, the list was kept open. At the conference that night, the final selection was made, and remember, the match was still 3 weeks away, and there could be no changes made once the roster of the Team had been submitted to the Executive Officer of the National Matches, and it *had* to be in by 1200 Sunday.

When the dope was out, everyone congratulated the men selected and all hands "turned to" for the final phase. There remained one week of practice, but the days of practicing where you wanted, and when you wanted, were over; the range was under the control of the match officials and you fired where and when you were assigned.

The area assigned to the Marine Corps Team is a



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Mecca for shooters from all over the country. Ever since the Marine Corps has been in these National Competitions, one policy has dominated every other—"the Marine Corps will do anything, and help anyone, for the good of the rifle game." For many years we have assigned members of the Team Detachment as instructors in the Small and Junior Arms Firing Schools. We have assigned members of the Detachment as Team coaches to civilian teams without qualified personnel, and every Marine officer and shooter has always been a ready advisor and instructor to any shooter, service or civilian, who came to him for advice.

Teams and individuals come to Perry from every State in the Union and from all our territories and possessions. In a competitive game, where every advantage means points on your score, this policy of the Marine Corps has aroused the admiration and gratitude of thousands of shooters. Old hands going home spread the good word, until now this policy has become so well known and is so well fixed that total strangers have no hesitation in stopping any Marine and asking him what is wrong with his sights, his position, or any other problem of the game. And woe betide the Marine who fails to do everything he can to be of assistance, if it comes to the ears of the "powers that be!" No small part of the outstanding reputation of the Corps, and the good will evidenced toward its members throughout the United States, is directly due to this willingness on the part of its shooters to be of assistance.

Lest this willingness to make the going harder on ourselves be thought to be flying in the face of fortune, I should tell you that years of experience have proved that it's not "what we do" that produces a winner, but "how we do it"—and we honestly believe (and we have statistics to prove it) that we have the best coaching methods in the world.

Because of conditions in the world at large, the usual battalion of markers and scores was not sent to Camp Perry from the Fleet Marine Force this year. Naturally we missed them and it was especially gratifying to hear match officials, regular service personnel, National Guardsmen, and civilians express their disappointment again and again that these Marines could not be present to help run the biggest show on earth. All too few of us realize that this battalion does its bit also—and it is a big bit—to remind the citizens of the entire country that the Marine Corps is an excellent and efficient outfit.

And now we come to the question of psychology again. As you will have observed, up to this time the emphasis has been largely on the individual. Up until the 1st day of September, every shooter had been in competition with every other for a place on the Big Ten. Now the team was chosen, the Team Captain's job was to weld the entire organization into a unit, with a *feeling* of unity. In this he was assisted immeasurably by the old hands on the team, men who knew the "ropes" from A to Zed. Another all important factor was the "esprit de corps" that infects every Marine in some degree. But nowhere does homosapiens become so conscious of himself as being one with his fellows, as he does on a good party; ergo, we partied!

Yes, Bill, out we went on the evening of Wednesday,

September 4th. It had been intended that we get acquainted socially and watch a floor show.

Well, the floor show had had an accident up the road, and was delayed for over two hours and a half. What happened then will come as no surprise to any Marine.

Lt. Stanley W. Trachta was pressed into service as Em Cee, and no professional could have shown half the spirit or sense of the "right thing at the right time." We sang, individually and collectively; we recited, clogged, and played the piano. Old "Grabe" Harker told several of his inimitable stories, and was followed by a dozen others. For two hours and a half we had a party that not one of us will ever forget, and when the floor show finally arrived, we all concurred in the opinion that they were good, but not as good as our own gang.

The effect of that party never wore off. The individual matches started at 0700 on the morning of the ninth of September and every Marine was pulling for every other. We got our share of what was being handed out, and some thought a little more than our share.

The various secondary team matches came and went, we had our share of good breaks, and bad breaks, but the months of training and hard work showed in the final results.

The last week was upon us, and before any of us quite realized it, it was the eve of the Big Match. If there had ever been any doubt in the minds of the team that at least a large part of the Marine Corps was behind them, it was dispelled in those last days. Telegrams and letters of encouragement poured in from rifle ranges, posts, and individuals all over the Corps. The MGC, unable to leave Washington, sent not only a representative in Colonel Fegan, but his best wishes and his instructions that he should be kept informed, stage by stage, of the progress of the match. Colonel Edson and Colonel Skinner were both present at the matches in their official positions, Colonel Ashurst *flew* out from San Diego. General Ostermann came out, and many other well wishers whose names escape me, of all ranks and titles, but all united behind the gang that stepped on the firing line at 0730 on the morning of the 20th of September.

You have read the description and result of that match, but no cold figures can convey the tension, the excitement, and the thrill of those two days. When you realize that to every man on the squad, those ten men and what they were doing, represented four months of grueling labor, sacrificed pleasure, and unremitting intensity of endeavor, to the one end, that the Marines Corps should win that *One Match*, you will understand something of what we felt.

As the Skipper has said, no one can say that one man, or group of men within the Detachment, contributed more toward the winning of the match than any other. Certainly no one can say that they contributed more than the Butt Detail.

As the advance party at Wakefield, they pitched camp and prepared it for the team; they worked day after day in the butts from 0730 till 1630 (and sometimes later) at one of the most monotonous jobs on a rifle range; uncomplainingly they policed the camp and pasted targets; in fair weather and foul they cheerfully and willingly did anything that was required of them, and many of them went

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out in the early dusk, in what leisure was theirs, and "snapped in," preparing themselves for competition next year when the lessons they had learned from observation and example might make it possible for them to be shooting members of the team.

Under their leader, Master Gunnery Sergeant Anderson, they broke camp at Wakefield and pitched it at Perry. There they worked in the butts when they were needed, and during the matches acted as runners, sentries, and agents for the Team. Whenever they were unengaged otherwise you could find them in one place, behind the firing line, a silent cheering section for the man behind the gun.

And who can say that he contributed more than the Armorer's Gunnery Sergeant Janacek and Platoon Sergeant Bottemer? Have you ever tried to fix your own trigger? How would you like to have to fix triggers for 56 men, each of whom is about twice as particular as you will ever be? How would you like to have to fix a rifle which you (as an expert) know is O.K., but which the shooter feels has something out of kilter, have had to work until he feels satisfied that the quirk is gone and his mind is set at rest? This in addition to real difficulties which any craftsmen working with fine tolerances will tell you can drive you crazy. Yet these two men (and at Perry, Platoon Sergeant Thomas) cheerfully did so, day after day and week after week, working out problems with and for the Team Officials, and sympathizing with and kidding the shooters. The hours? Oh, from 0630 until the last rifle is in at night and if the Team Captain or the Coaches are worried about equipment, until they get through for the evening.

And what of the Team Quartermaster and his department? Captain Frederick L. Wieseman was a member of the inner council of the Team even before its organization. Together with Quartermaster Sergeant Robert Hoffman, he organized his department and, just prior to the departure from Quantico, was ordered to Wakefield as leader of the advance party. At Wakefield, in addition to keeping us housed, clothed, and fed, the Q.M. department took care of our claims for transportation, of which there were many, listed housing facilities for the married, arranged contracts for the mess, and the thousand and one other details of supply and maintenance. When it became apparent that the load of detachment administration was going to be too heavy for the Team Captain to handle efficiently, in addition to his duties with the shooters, Captain Wieseman took over the duties of Executive Officer ex-officio, and continued to function as such for the remainder of the season.

At Perry there were all these duties and many others, and the Quartermaster gang from the top down functioned like a well-oiled machine. Within the department were a carpenter, two truckdrivers, a storeroom keeper, and two clerks, and better men for their jobs couldn't have been found in the Marine Corps. Platoon Sergeant Tipton, an old hand (who made his rate during the season) was particularly valuable as he knew most of the ropes and a lot of short cuts. Any man who watched Captain Wieseman function during those last three hectic weeks, and then has guts enough to talk about the rifle season being a "vacation" should have his head examined.

Napoleon's wisecrack about an army traveling on its

stomach was more than applicable to the Rifle Team. There was surely no one who contributed more to the success of the entire season than the Mess Force. I have been around the Marine Corps a little in my 15 years of service, and I will support Major Shively's opinion 100% that "Tech Sgt. Jouanillon is the best mess sergeant in the Marine Corps." With three cooks and six messmen, the food, the service, the cleanliness of the galley and mess hall, were the best I have ever seen. Like the Butt Detail, the Mess Force worked early and late to keep everyone well fed and happy, and there isn't a man on the team who can say he was ever better fed or more cheerfully served.

And then there was the Office and Statistical Force. While acting as Chief Statistical Clerk for the Eastern Divisional and Marine Corps Matches, I had had Sergeant John W. Jamison as an assistant, and was convinced at that time that he was the man the team needed for Statistical Clerk. Major Shively contacted Jamison's commanding officer, and although reluctant to let him go, the FMF agreed to do their share to help the team. The FMF's loss was decidedly our gain. Jamison was made a Staff Sergeant during the season and assuredly rated it. He had to be present on the line whenever there was firing—personally check and add all scores, and after the firing was over for the day, compile the daily standings for both pairs and individuals. Once each week he had to compile the weekly average of each man, the pairs, and the team; this report had also to be mimeographed. In addition to each member of the Team, there was a mailing list of over 64 posts and stations to which this report had to be sent. At both Wakefield and Perry there were entries to be figured, and reports of matches to be forwarded. You can figure the hours on that job for yourself.

Oh, yes, the office force. Well, my company clerk was Corporal Charles L. Smith, and aside from Payrolls, Muster Rolls, Change Sheets, reports miscellaneous, orders for enlisted personnel every time we moved (and in between times for the Pistol Team), copies of orders for officers, of whom we had 18, routine office correspondence, Team Captain's correspondence (of which the retained copies made a file two inches thick in four months) and the other details familiar to every CO and First Sergeant, we had practically nothing to do. At Perry, the First Sergeant was general contact man for the team, making all entries, checking daily with the National Match Statistical Officer, and being of as much assistance to Captain Wieseman as possible. The day's work started at 0645 and ended when the Major signed the last paper in the evening.

The Pistol Team was under Marine Gunner James R. Tucker. The team had a good season—every man working all the way. Although they didn't win their big match—their showing over the season was one to be proud of as a glance at the results will readily make apparent.

The shooters? Well, they averaged 6 hours a day on the firing line, five and six days per week from the date of organization to the date of disbandment. They had all fired at least a month prior to joining the Team and some of them more than that.

In rain and shine, wind and calm, during periods of high scoring and periods of slump, they kept up the grind—many not only took their daily beating on the line, but in the late afternoon, were to be found out on the practice

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line "snapping-in" against the next day. Fifty-six of them started and ten of them made the Big Team. Forty-six cases of heart-break and forty-six cases of good sportsmanship. When the team was selected, like one man the losers got behind them, and until the last shot was fired in the Big Match each one of those forty-six men strained as hard and worried as much over every shot as if it had been his own.

And now they're scattered all over the Marine Corps. Headquarters wants them scattered so; the Director of Target Practice wants them to carry with them the seeds of what they've learned, to plant in every post in the Corps an interest in, and knowledge of rifle marksmanship.

Yes, it's over, and twelve men get sweaters and twelve men get medals for winning the National Rifle Team Match, and richly they deserved them, but the Marine Corps Rifle and Pistol Team Detachment had a strength of 91 officers and men on the date of disbandment, and the old man says, that stored in the silent memory of the Marine Corps are 91 packages of credit, affection, and approval.

REVIEW OF CAMOUFLAGE LITERATURE

(Continued from page 16)

industries; by night it consists of darkening the entire country so that the attacking bombers can neither orient themselves nor find and bomb the objective.

Larger countries divide their territory into two zones: the *border zone* including the field of operations and the *hinterland*. In the former the camouflage should be prepared in times of peace; in the latter it can wait, excepting structures which are of vital importance to the war industries.

The organization and the procuring of the necessary material in advance is the job of the defense administration. In this connection the passing of laws for aerial defense purposes is a necessity.

CAMOUFLAGE IN THE BORDER ZONE AND IN THE FIELD OF OPERATIONS

As soon as aerial defense operations are under way, the following objects must be camouflaged: the entire traffic on rails, streets, and waterways, including all loading places; all quarters of staffs and aerial defense commands; all airfields and anti-aircraft batteries; all war material depots; etc.

The traffic on rails, streets, and waterways by day should be limited as far as practicable. The closer to the front the greater should be the reduction of the traffic. Trains which do not develop smoke or steam can be used by day provided that the territory traversed lies in shadows, is wooded, or is not too close to the front. It is important that such trains be composed of dark colored cars. Such coaches or cars which are of a light color should be repainted or taken out of the service. During the night the traffic should, in spite of darkened signal and other lights, be kept up at normal speeds.

The populace should frequently undergo aerial defense maneuvers in order that unsafe train and street crossings

may be instinctively avoided. Especially dangerous crossings should be closed in times of danger, or at least during the night.

If new structures are being added to depots, railheads, munition storage places, etc., they should not be located in the immediate vicinity. Railroad tracks should be camouflaged by letting grass and weeds grow alongside and between the rails. On days when the visibility is good, all movement on exposed roads should cease.

The quarters of staffs and aerial defense commands should be located in small towns or villages; they should occupy unpretentious buildings. Signposts and the parking of vehicles in the immediate vicinity of such quarters should be avoided.

Airfields and antiaircraft batteries should not be located near long and straight lines formed by streets, rails, or canals, nor should they be located near rivers, lakes, distinctive heights or structures, because such parts of the terrain are given special attention by the observer and any target once located can thus be easily found on subsequent attacks.

CAMOUFLAGE OF THE HINTERLAND

In camouflaging projected structures the position, the surrounding terrain, the shape of the object to be built, the coloring, the shadows which the object will cast, and the smoke and light formations must be considered. All obvious markings on the terrain should be avoided. Natural camouflage (trees, shrubbery, grass) and artificial camouflage (correction of silhouettes, camouflage nets, smoke screens) should be used extensively.

In camouflaging structures already in existence, the color of the exterior, the planting of trees and shrubbery, changes of the silhouettes, the use of smoke screens, the use of camouflage nets, and the use of smoke dampers should be taken under consideration.

Important buildings with the exception of fortifications should be located as far as possible away from the front; they should fit into the general scheme of the existing structures; they should blend with the surrounding terrain; and above all, they should not give the impression of public buildings.

When considering the coloring of the exterior, nature should be imitated. Coloring irrespective of the terrain should be avoided, instead the earth, rocks, or trees nearby should determine the coloring of the exterior of the structures.

Shape-destroying or irregularly checkered coloring, which proved its worth in the World War on isolated buildings, is the coloring which is not so much meant to harmonize with the coloring of the terrain, but as to destroy all outlines of the buildings by the use of contrasting, checkered, and irregular coloring. The paints used should vary from dirty white to light gray, from gray to black. These paints may be used singly or in connection with green, blue, or brown. The above method of camouflage is valuable only in lone structures, such as, fortifications, powerworks, radio stations, etc., and should be used in connection with the other methods of camouflage.

For civilian buildings in or near settlements, quiet and even colors which match the surroundings should be used.

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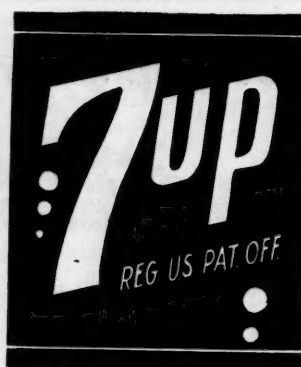
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colors which fit in the general color scheme do not rouse the attention of the observer. Therefore, all shiny and reflecting paints as well as light red, light yellow, and white colors should be avoided. Important buildings on rocky terrain should be painted gray to bluish gray; such on earthy or loamy terrain, brown to greenish brown; such in wooded terrain, dark green to dark brown; and such in coniferous woods, dark green to bluish green.

Important objects in settlement, such as, public buildings, barracks, depots, etc., as well as their surroundings, should have a harmonizing, dark coloring.

Attention should be paid to the roofs as well as the walls. Light red and blue tiles, shiny tin, or glittery glass tiles form convenient reference points for the aerial observer. Flat and also angular roofs should have a drab coloring. Large flat roofs can be camouflaged by covering them with a layer of earth and growing plants which harmonize with the surroundings.

The growth of plants is another important help in camouflaging by which two problems may be solved: the silhouettes of lone structures can be absorbed or at least broken, and a natural green blind can be produced. High growing trees should be planted as close as possible to the object in question because they cover and break the otherwise easily distinguished outlines and shadows of the structures.

Trees and bushes are most helpful when:

1. They are planted in an irregular order,
2. They absorb the silhouettes of the objects, and
3. They disrupt with their shadows the contours of the objects.

If the contours of certain structures, such as high chimneys, antenna masts, bridges, aqueducts, etc., cannot be disrupted by contour-destroying blinds, the terrain on which the shadows of the objects is clearly defined should be irregularly planted with trees and bushes so that these shadows of the objects are torn.

It would be a waste of time and energy to camouflage the isolated structures but not the roads and powerlines leading to them. Such roads and lines should be camouflaged at least up to the next public street or open space.

Streets are camouflaged by the choosing of dark and dust-free pavement (asphalt, tar, mixed cement, oil on road, etc.), and by planting rows of trees alongside the streets which thus are covered by the branches and shadows of these trees. Roads which are thus camouflaged absorb the outlines and the shadows of the vehicles on them and so prevent the aerial observer from taking notice of the traffic. In cities and towns where it is impossible to plant trees, heavy traffic can be hidden from the eye of the observer by the use of horizontal nets and blinds which are supported by stakes, or poles, and guy-lines.

It would be in vain if only important objectives were camouflaged because an able observer could find the target by the aid of other camouflaged structures.

In artificial camouflage, nets and smoke screens are of main importance.

Camouflage nets are nets made of twine or wire with big loops. They are covered with rags or branches of trees and bushes and are so arranged that they cover the objects horizontally. These nets do not necessarily form a continuous covering; they may be so arranged that the

shape and shadows of the object is broken or obliterated. the ends of the net should be placed, if practicable, immediately upon the surface. Permanent nets are made of wire and should be overgrown by climbing or trailing plants. The result of correctly placed camouflage nets produces astounding effects.

The use of smoke screens is not new. In the World War the heightened firepower of automatic weapons necessitated the use of fog and smoke screens. After the war, the smoke screens have found an even wider use. Without question it is the most effective form of camouflage; however, the expense limits an extensive use of such screens. Of the different kinds of smoke screens experimented with up to date, those produced from phosphorous compounds have proved the most harmless to friendly personnel and materiel.

AT NIGHT, OBSCURING OF ALL OBJECTS IS OF PRIME IMPORTANCE

As long as the natural darkness of the land is not disturbed, the existence of persons therein cannot be proved. Obscuring hinders the orientation of enemy airplanes; it also prevents the aviator from locating and bombing the target.

In time of war the entire country must at once be plunged into darkness. This applies not only to important objectives but also to all other structures, and especially, to all vehicles.

Obscuring is generally divided into two parts:

- a. Reduced illumination, and
- b. Total darkness.

a. *Reduced illumination* is the first step of aerial defense. It consists of the reducing of the strength of all interior lights which can be seen from the outside and of the extinguishing of practically all exterior lights.

INTERIOR ILLUMINATION: In the interior of the buildings, lights are allowed only when extreme care has been taken so that no light escapes to the outside. The light should be so shaded that normal illumination of the interior does not suffer. If, however, this cannot be done, then the illumination of the interior must be reduced.

Doors which lead from lighted rooms into the open must be provided with light-locks.

The glow caused by firing the boilers of foundries and other industrial concerns must be dampened so that all possible light rays are checked.

If the windows in the shops are too large to be effectively darkened, shaded handlamps with blue colored bulbs should be substituted for the general illumination of these shops.

EXTERIOR ILLUMINATION: All exterior illumination (public and private: of streets, boulevards, plazas, parks, cemeteries, depots, clocks, traffic signals, window displays, neon signs, etc.) must be extinguished as soon as aerial defense begins to function. Only where absolutely necessary for the steady flow of traffic, as for example, on important road and train crossings, may dull and carefully shaded lights be used. These lights should be shaded so that no rays can escape sideways or upwards; they should give off light which cannot be seen at a distance greater than 500 meters. Experiments so far have shown that dark-blue lights of less than 40 watts give the best results.

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For reasons of expediency and safety a central control station for the public lighting system is required in every settlement.

ILLUMINATION OF VEHICLES: All vehicles must shade their interior illumination. The lights of the exterior must be dark-blue; they should be dampened so that no light is reflected on the streets or on the buildings. The use of spotlights is at all times prohibited.

Ships have to obey the same regulations. In addition they must shade their lights so that all reflections on the water are eliminated.

If a driver, or pilot, cannot operate his vehicle, or ship, under these restrictions, he must cease operations altogether.

b. The *total darkening* begins as soon as an air raid alarm has been given. Those places which were permitted to use reduced illumination must turn those lights off. All traffic will be halted.

The operations of camouflage and obscuring should be practiced in peace time. By experimenting it should be computed how many lights are necessary, and where they should be placed in order that the traffic may not be impeded. In the plans for obscuring, all technical and organizational regulations must be included. *It is of prime importance that all details in these plans are worked out carefully.

The populace should be trained properly. If it evades obscuring practices by the premature closing of workshops, by simply turning off the lights with no attention to shading, by retiring prematurely, or by intentionally visiting public places, the result of aerial defense maneuvers will be unsatisfactory; this applies also to the partial obscuring where, for example, only the front lights are obscured while the lights shining into the yards or into enclosures are not being attended to.

The populace should be impressed that such few lights, which can probably only be seen from above, will possibly be the cause of a terrifying aerial bombardment with the accompanying destruction on human life and property.

Only when all of aerial defense regulations are strictly and conscientiously enforced, can we anticipate full success.

YOUR SON WILL NOT RETURN! HEIL HITLER!

A critique of the Nazi Army and its methods, by John McCutcheon Raleigh. Reprinted by special permission of the *Saturday Evening Post*, copyright, 1940, by the Curtis Publishing Company. (15 June, 1940. Pages 27 and 40.)

In the words of the "Keeping Posted" column of the *Saturday Evening Post*, John McCutcheon Raleigh tells the *Post* readers what makes the German Army tick. We prescribe, Your Son Will Not Return! Heil Hitler! as required reading for everyone interested in the defense of America. The General Staff will find it on page 27.

Mr. Raleigh had ample opportunity to study Hitler's war machine in action and his article truly depicts it.

The following part of Mr. Raleigh's article is on camouflage as practiced by the German army today and is quoted by the kind permission of the *Saturday Evening Post* for the readers of THE MARINE CORPS GAZETTE.

"Tarnung, or camouflage, is dear to the heart of the

German soldier. Staff commands in the Siegfried Line believe they have developed the art of concealment to its highest degree. The general aspect of the West Wall is a series of pillboxes, or bunkers, which complement one another in machine-gun and artillery crossfire. Miles of antitank traps and barbed wire interweave between the small individual forts.

Some of the pillboxes and gun positions have been built to resemble ordinary objects, such as houses or gas stations. Near Saarbrücken are emplacements that appear to be inns, farmhouses and barns. But actually within the light wooden walls are guns of the "greatest calibre." In contrast, other positions are so cleverly concealed that they are not visible except as low copses of shrubbery as little as twenty yards away.

German patrols blacken their steel helmets to prevent the sun from reflecting on the metal. A rubber trap is attached to the headgear and in it are stuck branches and leaves. When a soldier raises his head, the greenery is deceptive and not likely to be noticed by the enemy.

Camouflage in another sense is not neglected in Germany. When Nazi troops were practicing embarking and disembarking from ships around Hamburg and Swinemünde, journalists were fed the story that Hitler was about to launch an invasion of the west coast of England. Confidential sources assured newsmen that this was the purpose of the exercises. Until just before the invasion of Norway and Denmark, the press had little inkling of the spreading of the war to the north. The High Command could not cover up the daily drills of thousands of troops on the coast line of Germany, so they allowed the story to circulate that England was the eventual goal. No mention was made of Norway."

PHOTOGRAPHY BY INFRA-RED—Its Principles and Application, by Walter Clark. Kodak Research Laboratories. Published by John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 440 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y., 1939. 397 pages. Contains a complete bibliography on "Infra-red photography" as well as a full appendix. 101 figures and XXIV tables.

The book is the most complete publication to date on "Infra-red" and its many miscellaneous applications. However, the following is most interesting on the application of infra-red photography toward the detection of camouflage and is quoted by the kind permission of the publishers, John Wiley & sons, Inc., page 164. "With certain notable exceptions, all the common coloured paints reflect infra-red as though they are white or nearly white. The exceptions are browns, blacks and the iron double cyanide blues. Using a Windsor and Newton oil color chart, Murray and Wilhelm found the following characteristics in the infra-red.

Colours which photograph white or nearly so by infra-red:

Purple Lake	Ultramarine Light
Permanent Crimson Lake	New Blue
Permanent Geranium Lake	Ultramarine Deep
Scarlet Lake	Oxide of Chromium (Green)
Spectrum Red	Viridian
Orange Vermilion	Cerulean Blue
Cadmium Orange	Cobalt Blue

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 Crimson Lake
 Rose Madder
 Rose Madder Alizarin
 Alizarin Crimson
 Indian Yellow
 Cadmium Yellow Deep
 Aureolin
 Gamboge
 Lemon Yellow
 Zinc White
 Milori Blue
 Chinese Blue
 Bronze Blue
 Lamp Black

Colours which photograph as black by infra-red:

These colours consist of carbon blacks and iron blues only. Greens and other colours in which iron blue is mixed photograph as various densities of grey, depending on the amount of iron blue they contain. Browns photograph as greys also, the density depending upon the content of black. Examples of paints on the Windsor and Newton chart which photograph gray are:

Chrome Greens Nos. 1, 2 and 3
 Emerald Green
 Alizarin Green
 Terre-verte
 Raw Umber
 Burnt Umber
 Sepia
 Bitumen

The fact that Alizarin Green falls in this class is probably due to the black component. However, it is not an important pigment. The light-coloured earths including the siennas, ochres, and iron oxide reds photograph a light grey in the "infra-red."

"Some observations by Bittinger may be mentioned in connection with the separation by photographic means of two colours which are visually identical. He selected paints having predetermined and known reflection characteristics and a spectral difference which was not apparent to the eye. Scenes were painted in these colours, and illuminated with light of one colour to produce a certain visual effect. By changing the spectral quality of the light in accordance with the known invisible spectral difference in the paints, he was able to produce an entirely different visual effect. For instance, in one example the painting shows a summer scene when viewed by white light, and an entirely different winter scene when illuminated by red light. The spectral characteristics of the paints used by Bittinger were determined at the Bureau of Standards, and are described by Priest.

"This difference in the spectral characteristics of pigments and dyes which are identical visually is of importance in connection with the detection of camouflage. Obviously, for camouflage to be effective against the camera provided with plates sensitized to the infra-red, as well as against the eye, it is necessary to select pigments which are visually identical, and yet which photograph in equal tone values by infra-red. This limits considerably the choice of paints available, and requires special attention in the case of green pigments selected to represent the green leaves of trees and plants. For instance, many of the green pigments photograph as grey by infra-red, whereas green leaves and grass reproduce as bright."

On page 256 the following quotation appears which informs the student of the subject that "Infra-red photography appears to be superior to panchromatic photography for views under the bright sun and for photographing into shadows early or late in the day. In the absence of appreciable smoke or haze, when the light is patchy and shadows of clouds abound, panchromatic materials often have an advantage, however."

On page 257 "In the photography of highly mountainous country where there is not much vegetation, infra-red plates and films are generally superior to panchromatic materials. It is mainly in open grassland with deciduous growth that the infra-red will be of little value if the detail desired is dependent on the vegetation."

From the above quotations it would appear that the use of paints is definitely "out" as a camouflage measure in certain types of topography as well as vegetation due to the following: "Other possibilities (of infra-red photography) present themselves in the detection of camouflage, since many of the pigments used to simulate foliage, etc., visually have characteristics in the infra-red which are markedly different from those of naturally coloured materials."

This last quotation proves that the interpreter of aerial photographs from a military intelligence standpoint has an extremely difficult task not only with the use of infra-red sensitized film but with any other kind of film.

However, for one especially interested in the subject of infra-red photography in the detection of camouflage, it is highly recommended that he secure a copy of the book "Photography by Infra-Red," and study it from cover to cover as it will certainly open up many sources of research in this subject.

CAMOUFLAGE. ENGINEER FIELD MANUAL.
FM 5-20—War Department—U. S. Government Printing Office. 1940. 52 pages, 23 figures.

This manual released under the date of 1 June, 1940, superseded TR 195-45, 1 February, 1926, and Chapter I, Part Two, Engineer Field Manual, Volume II, 25 June, 1932. It is well illustrated with cuts of "how" to erect camouflage installations. A camoufler with a "good imagination," after studying the Manual, will be able with practice to successfully erect camouflage in fixed situations, as well as care for the concealment of roads, railways, bivouacs, buildings, and dumps.

The Manual is divided into the following sections:

- I. General.
- II. Materials and Construction Methods.
- III. Typical Camouflage Practice.
- IV. Summary.

Section III, Typical Camouflage Practice, illustrates exceptionally well, various methods of camouflaging some of the more common military works and installations under average terrain conditions and with labor and materials normally available. It should be noted that these illustrations should not be followed explicitly in erecting camouflage installations, *in all cases*, and here is where the "imagination" comes in.

If the summary, Section IV, is closely followed, the camouflage will be effective. This summary is quoted below verbatim, in order that full advantage may be taken of the principles expressed therein.

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General.—a. Make camouflage effective primarily against aerial photographs.

(1) Hide form and shadow without changing texture or color.

(2) Do not make telltale tracks.

b. Consider mission, ease of access, natural concealment, defilade, and lay-out in choosing positions.

(1) Use aerial photographs to help locate positions.

(2) First look for natural cover; second for ground with a confused pattern.

(3) Plan lay-outs in detail before occupation.

c. Enforce camouflage discipline.

d. Use aerial photographs to check the effectiveness of camouflage.

Materials and Methods.—a. Tie camouflage to existing features.

b. Use natural materials wherever practicable.

(1) Place in natural positions.

(2) Keep green vegetation fresh.

c. Use fishnets for quick erection of flat-tops and drapes; use chicken wire for permanent flat-tops.

(1) Match colors to surroundings.

(2) Make flat-tops flat.

(3) Thin out garnishing near edges.

(4) Exaggerate irregularities of outline.

Camouflage Practice.—a. Choose access roads and paths that will not give a position away.

(1) Use existing routes.

(2) Direct traffic past the position.

(3) Prevent widening at the position.

b. Locate large installations such as bivouacs, buildings, and dumps in dense woods whenever possible using irregular lay-outs.

c. Locate small installations such as observation posts and infantry weapons under natural cover or in existing structures whenever possible.

d. Run trucks and tanks under natural cover and cover them with fishnet drapes or natural materials.

e. Locate field artillery batteries in scattered woods or in the edge of a large woods whenever practicable.

(1) Scatter guns irregularly and dig them in.

(2) Hide blast marks.

(3) Avoid slashings.

f. Use overhead cover at trunnion height for antiaircraft guns.

g. Hide airplanes under natural cover reinforced by natural materials; scattering airplanes as much as possible.

h. Use dummies to mislead the enemy as to strength and dispositions.

ON CAMOUFLAGE TRAINING. By Captain Peter Rodyenko, Eng-Res.

The Reserve Officer: Vol. XIII, No. 9, September, 1936,

pages 5 to 7. Two illustrations showing guns camouflaged with burlap and fishnet. This is the best article on camouflage training that the reviewer has had the pleasure of seeing in print. It is hoped that the Captain will forgive the reviewer for quoting so freely from his article, but it is such an excellent presentation on camouflage training that it must be quoted freely in order to give full justice to it.

Captain Rodyenko outlines the difficulties of troop training in camouflage as follows:

"Camouflage training of troops is, at the present time, difficult to accomplish because of a virtual absence of unified training-programs and suitable textbooks. One brief chapter in the Engineer Field Manual (Volume Two, Part Two) gives the principles of camouflage and TR 195-45 deals with camouflage for artillery. In both texts, however, the materials and methods of construction recommended are obsolete. Commanding officers of camouflage units are, therefore, more or less left to their own resources to work out methods of training if they are at all anxious to fulfill their mission."

He divides camouflage training into "Camouflage Technique," and "Camouflage Tactics," as follows:

"Camouflage Technique":

1. Definition and mission.
2. Design and construction.
 - a. Designs and their missions.
 - b. Shadows, texture and color schemes.
 - c. Optical and atmospheric phenomena.
 - d. Materials and their manufacture.
 - e. Methods of construction, bill of material, calculation of manpower.
3. Observation.
 - a. Camouflage discipline.
 - b. Terrestrial.
 1. Ocular.
 2. Photographic.
 - c. Aerial.
 1. Ocular.
 2. Photographic.
 - d. Map-reading and interpretation of aerial photographs.

"Camouflage Tactics":

1. Tables of organization.
2. Tactics and technique of the various arms.
3. Functions of camouflage troops in the division, corps, army, and G.H.Q.
4. Psychological reaction of troops toward camouflage.
5. Methods of supply.
6. Troop-leading.

A few of the further highlights of Captain Rodyenko's article are quoted below (1936).

"There are no camouflage units to be found in the Regular Army or National Guard. The Organized Reserves provide, at present, one G.H.Q. camouflage battalion and one Army camouflage battalion for each of the four field armies."

In describing the duties of this G.H.Q. camouflage battalion he states as follows:

"The G.H.Q. camouflage battalion is essentially a manufacturing unit, consisting of Headquarters and Service Company, Camouflage Company and the Shop Company. Its mission is research and laboratory work, resulting in the recommendation of suitable designs, methods of construction and materials for use in camouflage; the adaptation of commercial materials for their specific use and their supply. Also to act as a training establishment for the personnel of the four army camouflage units and as an advising and inspecting authority.

Further—

"It should be noted that the actual manual work in camouflage installation is to be executed by other troops

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than the personnel of camouflage units, who merely act as advisors, supervisors, and superintendents during the work, and as inspectors of installations upon their completion."

This clearly defines the duties of camouflage battalion personnel, so should leave no doubt in the minds of the arms of the service that they must furnish the personnel to actually make the camouflage installations as well as maintain them; the latter being a most important point in camouflage.

During past experiences of different countries, the conclusion was reached by all that professional artists were the best camoufleurs. Captain Rodyenko explodes and disintegrates this theory as follows, with which the reviewer is in full accord.

"Contrary to popular belief, it is the opinion of this writer that professional artists do not make good camouflage officers. A commissioned officer is essentially, in addition to his professional knowledge, an executive, accustomed to the handling of men and able to distribute tasks. The average artist, because of his training, is liable to attend, personally, to details which should be left to subordinates, and thus lose track of other projects also under his jurisdiction. In addition to this temperamental handicap, camouflage has developed to a stage where color amounts to but little. Among artists there is seldom found a thorough knowledge of construction, optics, atmospheric phenomena, mathematics and geometry, the psychology of the human mind, in addition to familiarity with map-reading and the tactics of the various arms. This cannot be taught quickly. Architects, civil engineers and other technically trained men, specially interested in camouflage, offer better possibilities. It is, of course, very difficult to give adequate training in time of peace. Tours of active duty are rare, because of very limited appropriations, and the one monthly meeting at troop-school, as required by the regulations, is entirely insufficient. Therefore, it has to be left to the individual to perfect himself at his own time and expense by individual study."

And the question of where to look for camouflage personnel in time of war is answered in a few words by the Captain.

"The enlisted personnel for cadres in time of peace and for the units in time of war could be recruited from among artists, designers, draftsmen, stage and motion-picture technicians and display artists. In addition, carpenters, etc., can be obtained with less difficulty than the former specialists, names of whom could be obtained from societies or unions of their particular trade. It is, however, practically impossible to organize an enlisted cadre composed of men of this sort, as those who can be classed as "liberals" have, as a rule, an intense dislike for everything that is military and connected with discipline, which can be explained on psychological reasons."

The remainder of the article explains the training methods that should be put in practice as to "judgment," "mobilization points," "interest in the work," "originality," "materials," and the greatest of them all, "COOPERATION" with other branches or arms of the service.

In conclusion he points out how important "air observation," "air photography," and "adequate training" are, in successful camouflage training.

CHRONOLOGY OF OUTSTANDING EVENTS OF THE AMERICAN MARINES

(Continued from page 15)

the two bomb ketches, *Aetna* and *Vesuvius*, saw considerable service on the Mississippi River and the Gulf.

1807. Lieutenant Charles D. Coxe, of the Marines, while serving on the *Constitution*, was appointed Charge d'Affaires of the United States at the Regency of Tunis.
1808. Lieut. Colonel Commandant Wharton in letter to the Secretary of the Navy, stated: "You will perceive that the Officers bear no proper proportion, to the Men now in Service." Upon the death of Lieut. Amory, the Commandant ordered that crepe be worn by the officers during one month on the arm and sword.
1809. Due to the efficient service performed by the Marines, the Corps was increased by about seven hundred men to permit their service over a larger sphere."
1810. Secretary of the Navy Paul Hamilton, desiring to send dispatches to Europe, requested the Commandant whether a Marine Lieutenant (Grayson) could be spared for such service.
1811. President Madison directed that the Marines establish a post at Cumberland Island, off the southeast coast of Georgia. Captain John Williams, U.S.M.C., was placed in command of the post.
1812. Three officers and sixty Marines established at Sacketts Harbor (on Lake Ontario) what might be called an Advanced Base to support the fleet under Commodore Isaac Chauncey. The first British sword was delivered up to a Marine officer at Gosport (Norfolk), Virginia,—Wilkinson to Swift.
1813. Major Daniel Carmick of the Marines commanded a force from the 3rd and 7th Regiments of Infantry at the surrender of Fort Charlotte at Mobile. A Marine officer (Captain Gamble) commanded the *Greenwich* during her engagement with and capture of the British ship *Seringapatam*.
1814. Captain Samuel Miller of the Marines, five other officers and about one hundred marines participated in the Battle of Bladensburg, in defense of the Capital against the British. Marines guarded the 13th Congress when it assembled in Blodgett's Hotel, Washington, D. C.
1815. Marines participated in the Battle of New Orleans. Lieutenant Archibald Henderson brought to Washington the flags of the *Cyane* and *Levant*, British vessels captured by the *Constitution*.
1816. The strength of the Marine Corps was reduced by one thousand men, upon request of the Secretary of the Navy, "as a means of economy."
1817. Marines participated in the combined Army-Navy operation which forced the surrender of Fernandina and Amelia Islands. Congress provided for an Adjutant and Inspector of the Marine Corps.
1818. The Marine Guard of the *Ontario* participated in

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the ceremonies of raising the American Flag over Fort George (on the Columbia River), when Captain James Biddle took possession.

1819. The Marine Corps was without a regular Commandant, from the first of September, 1818, to March of this year, due to the death of Lieut. Colonel Wharton. The Adjutant and Inspector assumed the duties for part of the period, and an Acting Commandant the remainder.

1820. Marines served aboard the *Congress* on her cruise to China and Manila, Philippine Islands. This was the first American naval vessel to visit the Philippines.

1821. The Marines from the *Hornet* took part in the ceremonies incident to the turning over of Florida to the United States by Spain.

1822. A force of about two hundred Marines were aboard Captain Biddle's squadron when he sailed for the West Indies to destroy the pirates that infested the trade routes.

1823. Marines took part in a sharp engagement with pirates off the shores of Cuba, pursued them ashore, and captured a considerable number.

1824. Major Robert D. Wainwright, with a detachment of Marines suppressed a serious mutinous riot at the State Prison, Boston, Mass., without a shot being fired or injury to any person. Marines resent an insult to the Flag at Fajardo, Puerto Rico.

1825. The pay of the Colonel Commandant was seventy-five dollars per month. One surgeon was provided for in the estimates, with pay at fifty dollars a month.

1826. Due to the necessity for Marine guards for vessels of the Navy, Secretary Southard directed the Commandant to break up guards at navy yards, if necessary, to supply guards for the ships, replacing the navy yard Marines with civilian watchmen.

1827. Marines were employed as a guard for the Capitol of the United States.

1828. Secretary of the Navy Southard directed Marine Corps Commandant, Henderson, to half mast the flag at the Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C., "and fire a gun at intervals of 30 minutes from the rising to the setting of the Sun," in respect to the late Major General Jacob Brown of the U. S. Army.

1829. The "Center House" of the Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C., destroyed by fire.

1830. Lieut. Colonel Commandant, Henderson, wrote to Lieut. Colonel Wainwright at Boston, in regard to a bill for supplies, stating that *** "*oranges, squabs, and old bottled wine cannot be necessary for persons brought up as soldiers.*"

1831. The *Lexington*, with her guard of Marines, was despatched to the Falkland Islands to release three American vessels which had been seized while engaged in sealing in adjacent waters.

1832. Marines from the *Potomac* participated in the capture of the Forts on the Island of Sumatra, storming and capturing one by themselves. Lieutenant Edson and two marines wounded.

1833. The Marines guarded the funds of the United States at the time of the almost total destruction of the U. S. Treasury by fire. During a serious revolution,

American citizens in Buenos Aires, Argentina, requested Marines for their protection.

1834. Congress definitely settled the question of jurisdiction of the Marine Corps, by providing that the Marines are a part of the Navy, except when detached for service with the Army by order of the President.
1835. By order of President Jackson, a regiment of Marines was detached for service with the Army during the Florida Indian War. Commandant Archibald Henderson commanded the Marines in person. Marines rendered assistance in the disastrous fire in New York City.
1836. Commodore Dallas complained to the Secretary of the Navy that the Marines and Bluejacks, although cooperating efficiently with the Army, had received "not the least credit from the Army officers." Marines quell mutiny on U.S.S. *Potomac* at Port Mahon.
1837. The Marines took part in the battle of Hatchee-Lustee, under Colonel Jessup of the Army, near the Great Cypress Swamp, in Florida.
1838. A force of 130 Marines detailed to serve aboard the vessels comprising the "Mosquito Fleet," under Lieutenant J. T. McLaughlin, U. S. N., along the Florida Coast and in the rivers.
1839. A force of Marines and Bluejacks formed the garrison of Fort Lauderdale, Florida. This force came from the naval vessel *Poinsett*. President Jackson ordered that the uniform of the Marine Corps be changed to *green*, as in the War of the Revolution.
1840. Marines and sailors of the *Vincennes* and *Peacock*, of the Wilkes Expedition, land on the Feejee Islands to exact redress from the natives for the murder of two naval officers. Two villages were destroyed and the natives chastized.
1841. Marines and Sailors of the *Peacock* land on Drummonds Island to search for a "white woman" supposed to be in the hands of the natives. Member of crew killed—town destroyed as punishment.
1842. Secretary of the Navy, Upshur, in his annual report stated that "not less than twenty millions of dollars of the public property are now exposed, in navy yards, to conflagration and theft, *for want of proper Marine guards*. One fire, which a single Marine might prevent, would destroy in a few hours more, than the expenses of the whole Marine force for ten years."
1843. A Marine sergeant probably saved the life of Commodore Perry at Berribee, Africa, when he shot King Ben Crack-O, while the individual was in the act of assaulting the Commodore. Perry had been sent to Africa to put down piracy and the slave trade along that coast.
1844. The Marines of the *Truxton* rendered honors to the remains of Commodore David Porter, when they were returned to the United States from Turkey, where he died while holding the office of American Minister.
1845. President James K. Polk selected Lieutenant Archibald Gillespie of the Marines, to carry papers of extreme importance to Captain John C. Fremont, U. S. Army, in California. Gillespie was also the bearer of important messages of the State and Navy Depart-

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ments. These had to do with the annexation of California.

1846. A company of Marines landed at Monterey, California, hoisted the American Flag, and remained to garrison the place.

1847. Marines under the brave and lamented Major Twiggs, took part in the storming and capture of the fortress of Chapultepec, and later the citadel, at Mexico City—this was the deciding factor of the war.

1848. Marines completed their service with General Scott in Mexico. Twenty-seven Marines, besieged at San Jose, Calif., by a large Mexican force, for nearly a month, were rescued by Marines and Sailors of the *Cyane*.

1849. Brigadier General Commandant Henderson, in his Annual Report, stressed the importance of instructions for "a sentinel on post," as the safety of a ship may depend upon his watchfulness.

1850. The Commandant states his inability to comply with orders to increase detachments on receiving ships without reducing, beyond usefulness, other detachments. Also draws comparisons between number of English and U. S. Marines for each ship.

1851. Marines of the *Dale* assisted in the bombardment of Johanna Island, when the King refused to give proper redress for unlawfully detaining and imprisoning a captain of an American Merchant vessel.

1852. The first landing in Nicaragua by U. S. Marines took place in January, when a corporal from the *Saranac* died and was buried ashore at San Juan del Norte. The landing was a funeral party. Later in the year, a detail composed of Marines and sailors from the *Albany* landed and assisted in fighting a serious fire.

1853. Marines formed part of Commodore Perry's escort when he landed on Japanese soil to deliver a letter from President Fillmore, to the Tycoon. Commander S. S. Lee, of the U.S.S. *Mississippi*, with ten Marines quelled a mutiny aboard a Siamese war vessel at Blenheim Reach, near Hong Kong, China.

1854. Marines took part in the bombardment of the town of San Juan del Norte, Nicaragua, by the *Cyane* for gross outrages perpetrated on American citizens. Later the Marines and some sailors went ashore and burned the town. Marines of the *Powhatan* land on Luchu Island and obtain redress for the murder of a member of the crew of the *Lexington*.

1855. Marines from the *Powhatan*, in company with a British force, engage a large force of Chinese pirates in Ty-ho Bay, capturing 17 pirate junks as well as a number of the pirates, besides inflicting severe casualties on the band. Two American Marines died of wounds received in the battle.

1856. Marines took part in the capture of the Barrier Forts at Canton, China, under Commander Foote. During this battle Captain Simms, with sixty of his Marines, repulsed 3,000 Chinese on three different occasions when they attempted to retake the fort. Six Marines were wounded.

1857. Two companies of Marines dispersed the "Plug Uglies" (who had been sent from Baltimore to Wash-

ington to prevent the casting of votes), in a most expeditious manner. The Marine Commandant, General Henderson, placed himself in front of a cannon to prevent its being aimed at the Marines.

1858. About 300 Marines served aboard the squadron sent to Paraguay to protect Americans and vindicate the honor of the American Flag. President Buchanan authorized the enlistment of additional Marines to augment the first contingent.

1859. A company of Marines proceeded from Washington to Harper's Ferry and, under the orders of Colonel Robert E. Lee (then an officer of the U. S. Army), captured John Brown. Captain A. S. Taylor of the Marines was detailed to accompany the first Japanese ambassador to the United States.

Brigadier General Archibald Henderson died in office on January 6, after having served as Commandant of the Marine Corps for 39 years, 2 months, and 13 days.

1860. Marines and Bluejackets from the U.S.S. *St. Mary's* participate in a joint American-British occupation of Panama, Colombia. Marines of the *Marion* land at Kissemba, Africa.

1861. A battalion of Marines was on board the transport *Governor*, on the way to participate in a joint army-navy expedition against Confederate forts in South Carolina, when that vessel went down in a violent storm off Cape Hatteras. Six of the Marines were killed or drowned.

1862. Marines took part in the naval operations on the Mississippi, at Vicksburg and New Orleans.

1863. A detachment of Marines assisted in releasing the *Virginia*, which had been captured, from a shoal near Majores Island. One Marine was at the wheel, another stoked the boilers, and a Marine officer ran the engines. Marines help to suppress draft riots in New York City.

1864. Thirty Marines and one officer destroyed a Confederate vessel and valuable cargo in Merrill's Inlet. Marines took part in the Battle of Mobile Bay.

1865. Marines took part in the storming and capture of Fort Fisher by a joint land-naval expedition. Six Marines awarded the Medal of Honor for gallantry. Marines guarded the body of Lincoln, as well as prisoners implicated in the assassination.

1866. Marines from the Navy Yard called upon to quell serious riots in the city of Norfolk, Va., which duty they performed with despatch. Marines assisted in the capture of the Chief of the "Sword Racks," Chinese bandits, who were responsible for an assault on American Consul Knight.

1867. Marines took part in the ceremonies incident to the raising of the American Flag over the Midway Islands. Marines assisted in quelling "Whiskey Riots" in Brooklyn, N. Y., and Philadelphia, Penna.

1868. Marines land in Japan several times to protect American citizens, because of chaotic conditions incident to revolutionary activities in that country.

1869. A detachment of fifty Marines surrounded a camp and captured about 125 Cuban filibusters on Gardener's Island, New York.

1870. Edwin Denby was born, and was destined to be-



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come a private Marine, to rise to the grade of Lieutenant-Colonel, and finally become Secretary of the Navy. This is the only incident of its kind in the history of the Marine Corps.

1871. Four Marine officers and 105 men served as part of a Naval brigade which landed in Korea, to chastize the natives for serious offenses against Americans.

1872. Marines guarded the Sub-Treasury and Post Office at Boston, Mass., and assisted in maintaining law and public safety during the devastating fire which destroyed a considerable part of the city.

1873. Marines were landed several times at Panama, to protect American citizens in pursuit of legitimate trade.

1874. When the *Virginus* was seized at Santiago, Cuba, and her crew executed, a large force of Marines was assembled at Key West, Florida, to await the outcome, which was thought might be war between the United States and Spain.

1875. Secretary of the Navy Robeson laments the fact that the Marines are 1,000 below authorized strength, due to lack of appropriations, and states that their services as guards for public property are invaluable.

1876. Marines withdrawn from Pensacola, Fla., due to "the continued unhealthfulness of that station." The old navy yard at Philadelphia, Pa., having been sold at public auction, the Marines removed to the *St. Louis*. The Marine Commandant states that is the first time Marines intended for a navy yard ever placed under immediate command of a naval officer.

1877. During July and August, the Labor Riots at their most serious stage, the Marines were called upon to assist in suppressing the riots at Baltimore, Philadelphia and Watervliet, N. Y. Marines also guarded railroad trains from Washington to Martinsburg, W. Va.

1878. A company of Marines detailed to guard the American exhibits at the Universal Exposition, Paris, France. Their appearance and conduct elicited high praise.

1879. Due to the sinking of the *Wyandank*, and for want of better quarters, Marines at Annapolis were compelled to live in a "shed on the wharf." New arms, caliber-45, were issued to the Marines, and old ones withdrawn.

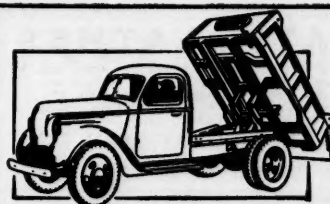
1880. A Marine officer, Colonel William Remy, was appointed Judge Advocate General of the Navy, and served as such until June 4, 1892.

1881. Colonel Commandant C. H. McCawley invited the attention of the Secretary of the Navy to the urgent necessity of an increase in Marine Corps personnel, in order properly to perform the duties they were being called upon to perform. None were available it seems to establish a post at Pensacola.

1882. Marines assisted in fighting the fire and maintaining order in the city of Alexandria, Egypt, after its almost total destruction by the bombardment of a British fleet. The English Admiral commended the Americans very highly.

1883. An epidemic of yellow fever compelled the Marines at Pensacola, Fla., to temporarily abandon their bar-

- racks and move into a camp some distance away. Five Marines succumbed to the disease.
1884. The Secretary of the Navy referred to the Marines as "this well-conducted military force," and recommended that the "Commanding Officer" (Commandant) be restored to the "former rank of brigadier-general."
1885. About 1,000 Marines were ashore in the State of Panama, United States Colombia, from March to May, protecting American interests.
1886. Colonel Commandant McCawley urged the necessity for an increase in officers and men, and the preparation of suitable barracks at Philadelphia, "as the Marines are living on the *Antietam*, with some 10 feet of water in her hold."
1888. Marines and sailors of the *Essex* landed at Chemulpo, Korea, marched to Seoul, a distance of about 25 miles, and established a guard for the American Minister. Marines guarded the American Consulate at Apia, Samoa, during an uprising against King Tamases.
1889. A number of Marines lost their lives when the *Trenton* and *Vandalia* were practically destroyed by a hurricane at Apia, Samoa. Marines guarded American exhibits at the Paris Exposition.
1890. Marines of the *Tallapoosa* landed at Buenos Ayres, Argentina, to protect Americans, the Consulate and Minister. Marines landed in Japan to assist during a great conflagration.
1891. Marines assisted in a joint American-British operation to end seal poaching in the Bering Sea. They boarded all vessels and guarded those captured.
1892. Marines established the first military post at Sitka, Alaska. Other Marines guarded the "Cholera Camp" At Sandy Hook, N. Y., during the epidemic.
1893. A Marine detachment served ashore in Hawaii when Queen Liliuokalani was deposed. The Provisional Government adopted resolutions thanking the Marines for their faithful and efficient services.
1894. A battalion of Marines assisted in keeping open the lines of the Central Pacific Railroad in connection with the transmission of U. S. mails during the railroad strike. Several Army units were commanded by a Marine officer. Marines highly commended.
1895. A Marine officer, Captain G. F. Elliott, rode a horse from Tientsin to Peking, China in two days, to carry out an order of his superior officer. No other transportation was available, and 25,000 Chinese troops, more or less hostile, lined the route.
1896. The local Commandant at Corinto, Nicaragua, requested of the American Consul that the Marines of the *Alert* be landed for the protection of foreigners during a revolution. The request was granted.
1897. Three battalions of Marines and the Marine Band participated in the Inaugural Parade of President William McKinley. This was the largest number to have so participated. Two battalions and the Band took part in the dedication of the monument to the late President Grant in New York City.
1898. Twenty-eight Marines were killed when the *Maine* was blown up in Havana Harbor, Cuba. In the war that followed the Marines took part in all naval en-



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gements and conducted land operations in Cuba against the Spanish Army.

1899. Both Admirals Dewey and Watson made urgent requests for Marines to assist naval operations in the Philippines. Marines guarded the Legation at Peking, China and the Consulate at Tientsin.

1900. Marines took part in the march of the Allied Relief Expedition from Taku to Peking, to relieve the beleaguered foreigners: they covered themselves with glory for gallantry during the operations.

1901. The Marines conducted their memorable operations on the Island of Samar, P. I., and decisively defeated the natives in the "Battle of the Overhanging Cliffs."

1902. A battalion of Marines accorded honors to Prince Henry of Prussia, upon his visit to Washington, D. C. Marines landed several times in the State of Panama, United States of Colombia, to protect American interests.

1903. Marines served as guard for a diplomatic expedition to Abyssinia to negotiate a treaty with King Menelik: their mode of transportation was camels and mules.

1904. A Marine post was established on the Midway Islands. A battalion was stationed at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, Mo. Marines established a guard at the American Consulate, Tangiers, Africa.

1905. The first Marine officer ever to be detailed as "Military Attache" was Captain Henry Leonard at Peking, China. Marines were substituted for U. S. Infantry as Legation Guard, Peking. First American Legation Guard in Russia established.

1906. Marines performed great service in rendering assistance following the earthquake which destroyed the city of San Francisco. Marines land in Cuba and serve with the Army of Pacification.

1907. The Marine Guard, Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va., suppressed the riotous activities of a mob of about two hundred negroes, without firing a shot or injuring any person. Marines landed in Honduras to protect Americans.

1908. Many Marines aboard the vessels of the U. S. Fleet, when it sailed on its memorable trip "Round the World."

1909. Marines returned to vessels of the Navy after having been removed by President Theodore Roosevelt, in 1908.

1910. Marines of the *Dubuque* and *Paducah* land at Bluefields, Nicaragua, to protect American interests, in consequence of a revolution against President Zelaya.

1911. Marines of the *Albany* and *Rainbow* guard American cable stations at Shanghai, due to control of the river by a revolutionary faction of Chinese.

1912. May 22, the birthday of Marine Corps Aviation. Marines capture Forts Coyotepe and Barranca, Nicaragua, and the following day, the city of Leon. Marines land in Cuba due to revolutionary activities.

1913. Marines established a Legation Guard at Managua, Nicaragua.

1914. Marines, assisted by sailors, landed and captured the city of Vera Cruz, Mexico, to exact redress for insult to the American Flag. Marines land at Port-

au-Prince, Haiti. British, French, and German marines also land.

1915. Occupation of the Republic of Haiti by Marines, because of chaotic conditions following the assassination of President Sam, and the violation of a foreign (French) consulate.
1916. Occupation of the Dominican Republic by Marines, because of the apparent inability of the constituted authority there to maintain tranquillity, and the failure to carry out treaty obligations.
1917. The Marines proceed to France to take part in the World War. A seaplane "stunted" for the first time by Lieutenant Francis T. Evans, U. S. Marine Corps, at Pensacola, Florida.
1918. Early in the year, the Second Battalion, Fifth Regiment Marines, entered the front lines—the first Marine organization to come into contact with German forces during the war. The greatest strength the Marine Corps ever attained was at the close of the year when it reached 75,101 officers and men.
1919. Acting Secretary of the Navy, Franklin D. Roosevelt, welcomes the Marines back from France, and the Secretary of the Navy commends them in the highest terms for their cooperation and distinguished service overseas.
1920. A Marine guard furnished protection for a United States radio station on Russian Island, near Vladivostok, because of unsettled conditions incident to the overthrow of the Czarist government in Russia.
1921. The Marines called upon to guard the United States mails, because of numerous costly robberies. The robberies soon ceased.
1922. Marines assisted in the rescue work on the occasion of the Knickerbocker Theater disaster in Washington, D. C. Brigadier General John H. Russell of the Marines appointed American High Commissioner to Haiti.
1923. President Harding visited the Marines while they were on maneuvers at Fort Defiance, Va. He complimented them highly for their efficiency shown in drills and battle tactics.
1924. Marines of the *Asheville*, and an expeditionary company, were ashore at Shanghai and Tientsin, to protect Americans because of bandit and revolutionary activities of Chinese. Marines withdrawn from Santo Domingo. Marines land in Honduras.
1925. The Marine Legation Guard at Managua, Nicaragua, withdrawn. Soon after the departure of the Marines, a serious revolution was started.
1926. Marines from Guam ordered to China to protect American lives and interests. They landed at Chingwantao from the *Gold Star*, on November 12. Marines again called upon to guard U. S. Mails.
1927. The Legation Guard at Managua, Nicaragua, re-established by Marines from the *Galveston*. The Fifth Regiment occupied Nicaragua. The force of Marines in China was considerably increased.
1928. A renewal of bandit activity in Nicaragua made it necessary to increase the force of Marines in that country—the Eleventh Regiment went as reinforcements.
1929. The unremitting activity of the Marines greatly

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reduced the bandit activities in Nicaragua. Marine forces in the troubled areas of China reduced to one regiment—the Fourth Marines.

1930. Congress appropriated nearly two millions of dollars for construction of barracks, flying field, etc., at the Marine Corps Base, Quantico, Va.

1931. A Marine detachment was organized for duty at President Hoover's camp at Rapidan, Va.

1932. Fourth Marines in China considerably reinforced. The enlisted strength of the Marine Corps reduced from 18,000 to 15,343.

1933. All Marines withdrawn from service in Nicaragua. This ended an occupation of about six years' duration.

1934. Marine occupation of Haiti came to a close, and all American forces withdrawn. This ended an occupation of nineteen years. Legation guard established at Moscow, U.S.S.R. Legislation establishing promotion of officers by selection.

1935. Marine aviation units performed duty in connection with Florida hurricane disaster. Efficiency and readiness of the Fleet Marine Force increased.

1936. Authorized enlisted strength of the Marine Corps increased from 16,000 to 17,000.

One hundred and twenty-two officers and 2,611 enlisted Marines maintained at permanent stations outside the continental limits of the United States.

1937. Marines in China further reinforced by two companies formed at Cavite, P. I. Strength of Marines at Shanghai increased to that of a reinforced brigade upon the arrival from the U. S. of the Sixth Marines, headquarters troops, and a battery of antiaircraft artillery.

1938. Headquarters of the Brigade, and Sixth Marines left Shanghai for the United States. Post established at Tientsin, China by Marines from Peiping.

1939. Fleet Marine Force enlarged and its efficiency and readiness for action further increased. Following the President's proclamation of a limited national emergency, an increase in Marine Corps strength to 1,568 officers and 25,000 men authorized.

1940. Further increases in Marine Corps strength authorized. New Marine Corps posts established, including Alaska. Other expansion including new highly mobile defense battalions, designed especially for hemisphere duty.

TOWARD A BETTER LANDING FORCE

(Continued from page 14)

The urgency of the problem does not require however, that we should slavishly emulate the organizations or doctrines of any foreign power. We should always build on our own distinctive characteristics; our personnel, our mission, and our indoctrination.

That we are capable of producing the finest and first truly specialized landing force, there should be no doubt. Our newly created Defense Battalions are an example of what we can do. Here we have units without precedent,

designed specifically to solve one task that confronted us. We should be able to do equally well in other fields.

To begin with we should re-examine all of our present organizations in the light of the lessons gained from the European War where applied to our problem. Is our squad too large or too small? Is it truly a fighting team? Should we include some light machine guns in the rifle platoon, or the rifle company? What about curved fire weapons (60 MM Mortars) in the rifle company? Is our infantry battalion truly a ground-gaining all-around fighting outfit? Does it possess sufficient strength in its component parts to drive on if its losses are heavy and supporting arms fail? Is the infantry regiment outmoded for our purposes?

No one denies that the infantry battalion is the basic combat unit with which higher commanders deal. The sole purpose of the regiment is to provide a headquarters to which a higher commander may delegate authority in obscure situations. Do we need such a headquarters in a landing force? Maybe not.

A landing must usually be planned in minute detail by higher authority (Brigade). This leaves nothing much for Regimental Headquarters to do except pass on the orders (with resultant delay) or usurp the Battalion C.O.'s functions and tell him what to do with his units.

Wouldn't a Brigade of from 4 to 8 infantry battalions (varying with the situation) be a more flexible unit to employ? One step in the chain of command would be eliminated and one less set of orders issued. Brigade could issue orders direct to the Battalions and the Battalion Commanders would have full responsibility to execute their missions successfully.

By making the commanders of two of the battalions full Colonels we could organized groupements wherever it was necessary for two or more battalions to operate semi-independently. Command and service sections from brigade troops could be assigned to such groupement headquarters as long as it functioned. The groupement system works well in similar cases for artillery units and should function equally smoothly for our infantry units. This is aided by the fact that battalions of a brigade train at the same station with resulting familiarity between personnel.

Similar questions might be asked about all of the supporting arms and services. Are they organized and equipped solely to support an infantry attack in a landing operation? Are they flexible enough to function with unimpaired efficiency in a landing that deviates from what is usually called "normal"?

What about the armament of our landing force? Is it adequate? Is it up-to-date? A study of Table I will reveal some facts many of us might not have realized. One man in four in our rifle Battalions is armed with a pistol! An even larger proportion of the troops in vital (and now vulnerable) rear areas are so armed! An Engineer Battalion, composed of specialists, has a higher percentage of rifles than a rifle battalion of front line fighting men!

We find that in the infantry regimental headquarters the tractor drivers are armed with pistols, but in the Engineer battalion and Brigade Motor Transport Company they have rifles. Radio operators in the infantry battalion and regiment are armed with pistols but those in the Brigade Signal Company have rifles. Artillerymen have rifles

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for close defense of their gun positions or to fight off strafing aircraft.

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Actually there are but very few men in any military organization whose other burdens prevent them from carrying a rifle. Once all of the specialists in our forward and rear areas become accustomed to carrying the rifle it should prove no great burden. It should certainly help their morale to know they carry a weapon they can actually fight with. Reflect on the news pictures you have seen of the German Army in action during the past year. How many men did you see without rifles?

TABLE I

Percentage of Enlisted Men Armed with Pistols

Unit	Marine Brigade		U.S.A. Division	
	1936 T/O	1939 T/O	Old Div.	Streamline Division
Rifle Co.	7%	5%	7%	---
Hq Co., Inf.	77	60	---	---
Inf. Bn.	39	23	27	31% ±
Hq Co., Inf. Regt.	44	57	---	---
Inf. Regt.	40	26	29	33±
Arty Regt.	100	100	100	100
Eng. Co.	---	9	---	---
H&S Co., Eng. Bn.	---	16	---	---
Eng. Bn.	13	11	---	---
Brig. Spl. Trps.	68	38	---	---
Hq Co., Mar. Brig.	---	40	---	---
Mar. Brig.	51	38	---	---
Force Hq. Co.	---	100	---	---
Base Depot	---	18	---	---
Division	---	---	47	54*

±War strength.
*Peace strength.

We give all of our staff noncommissioned officers a pistol on the theory that they are liable to join a fire fight if armed with a rifle rather than command their units. This is an admission that we cannot train them to realize the proper time to command and the proper time to fight. One or two shots from such an experienced rifleman at the right time is often likely to have a more telling effect than a whole volley from recruits.

It has been said that battles are won by remnants of men and remnants of morale. If our combat riflemen suffer heavy casualties, the remnants left will be the headquarters units and supporting troops at the front. These certainly will have a much better chance to play a decisive part in the struggle if they have something other than a pistol to fight with. (The Surgeon General's Office of the Army states that 242 casualties in the A.E.F. were caused by enemy pistol fire. The total wounds treated as caused by pistol ball was 1,508, which includes accidental and self inflicted wounds. The pistol is certainly no fearful Blitzkrieg weapon!)

The rear areas are certainly not the safe places nowadays that they once were. In a landing operation they are even less safe. Let's see how safe it is near Beach "A." To establish a beachhead at Beach "A" we must secure the beach from hostile light artillery fire. With present day

weapons that means we must push out at least 10,000 yards on every side of the beach. If one of our present Brigades made the landing that leaves six infantry battalions and twelve antitank guns to hold 30,000 yards of line, with nothing in reserve.

If Red had some tanks and mobile troops in reserve, he could certainly use them now. He shouldn't have much trouble breaking through our Beachhead line and tearing hell-for-leather for the beach. And what a juicy plum he could pick there! Command posts, supply dumps, truck parks, and communication lines all guarded by .45 caliber pistols and a few rifles. He could certainly disrupt, if not demolish, our communications, supplies, and means of supply. The line of supply for any landing force is pretty tenuous due to the small number of vehicles that can be carried overseas. If the line is once broken and transportation lost, disaster may well result for the men up front. (Footnote 1.)

Men in the rear areas should certainly be armed with the rifle, and, if we have any idea that we might run up against tanks, there should be a few antitank guns emplaced near the beach to be manned as "battle stations." Men in these rear areas should be especially trained in antiaircraft fire to ward off attacks of strafing planes on beach installations. (Footnote 2.)

And speaking of weapons, what's wrong with our bringing forth some new ones, especially designed for our needs? Couldn't we find something better than a pistol for our officers and men who do carry it? What about a really effective hand grenade? The wars in Spain and Ethiopia showed that the flaming bottle of gasoline was effective against isolated or small numbers of tanks. Why shouldn't we perfect it into a weapon (Antitank Grenade, Mark I) to bolster the small number of antitank guns we can carry? (Footnote 3.) We're not going to land against a Panzer Division and every enemy tank we can knock out helps our side.

What about some means to give our assault units antitank protection just before, and when they hit the beach? For an enemy who has to defend numerous beaches with a small force, tanks certainly offer a mobile form of fortified beach defense. If he can get them on the beach at just about the time our leading waves land, they are protected from our supporting fires, yet, our troops have no means to combat them. Shouldn't we have two or three boats in the leading wave on each beach with antitank guns mounted in the bow? As soon as the boats beach they could knock out tanks holding up our infantry. With a proper mount the guns could later be dismounted and used ashore for defense of the rear areas.

What about amphibian tanks? They certainly would be manna from heaven to a Landing Force Commander. For a long time it's been said that they can't be made to suit our special requirements. But now we find that the finest engineering and technical organizations in the coun-

Footnote 1. For an example of what a small armored unit can do in an unprotected rear area see, "Operations of a German Armored Car Platoon during the Pursuit of the Polish Army, September 16, 1939." The Field Artillery Journal, Nov.-Dec., 1939.

Footnote 2. In Ethiopia 1 in every 4 Italian planes used was hit by rifle fire and 1 in every 32 hit was downed. If uncivilized natives armed with ancient weapons can do this we should certainly make strafing unhealthy!

Footnote 3. For some new thoughts along this line the following recent articles are interesting: "Choose Your Weapons," The Infantry Journal, March-April, 1940; "Canine Cartridge Carrier" and "Grenade, Hand, Fragmentation, M-9, 1944," The Infantry Journal, July-August, 1940.



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try are harnessed to the cause of National Defense. It seems incredible that some of them couldn't give us a good amphibian tank if they were put to work on it.

And what of special organizations? Let's take bicycle troops to start with. There's certainly no need for them in a landing on a barren island or a jungle coastline. But if we should land on any inhabited island or coast with even the crudest road net they would be invaluable. The mobility of any landing force is greatly restricted due to the small number of vehicles that can be carried overseas. But with bicycle troops at his command the landing force commander can have swiftly moving reconnaissance and screening units or a mobile striking force. Remember how the Germans used them at Oesel in World War I?

It isn't necessary to add bicycle units to our landing force organization. All we need to do is to train one infantry battalion in each brigade to act as such a unit if and when the need arises. We'll need to develop a light collapsible bicycle *now* that's suitable for landing so we'll have it ready on D Day.

Aren't there cases when parachute troops would insure the success of a landing with the smallest casualties? They seem to be here to stay so let's find out if we can't exploit them to our own advantage. It would certainly help a lot if we could attract and hold the enemy's reserves elsewhere while we landed and drove inland to our objectives. Here again we need not add another special unit to our organization. Another battalion of the landing force can be trained to act as parachute troops in case we are going to need them on an operation.

Our eyes have always been turned southward toward tropic climes, but are we sure that the fortunes of war won't send us against an arctic shore? There are a lot of islands in the Aleutians we may have to take and hold someday. Greenland and Iceland are definitely a concern of ours at the present time and now we've added the Canadian Atlantic seaboard to our defense realm. What's more we shouldn't forget that American troops fought at Archangel and Vladivostok in the last war. A war is no respecter of one's expectations or hopes. So shouldn't we train representative units of our landing force organization to operate under arctic conditions? And shouldn't we acquire all the special equipment needed for the whole force to operate under arctic conditions? If we are going to wear a Corps Insignia covering the whole Western Hemisphere we should be able to operate anywhere in that Hemisphere.

Marine landing force units have recently been likened to a fire company, ready to dash anywhere at a moment's notice to subdue some conflagration. The parallel is a very apt one. But let us remember that modern firemen use different kinds of equipment and different techniques to fight varying types of fires. Let us do likewise and not try to fight all our fires with the same fire engine and crew.

The hitherto untouched fields we might investigate are endless. We must spare no effort to insure that we are not left behind in the ever increasing pace of military progress.

We must honestly explore every possible idea that offers in any way to aid us to perform our mission. We must not hesitate to adopt new and strange methods or machines if they are to our advantage. We must possess the foresight to clearly see the difficult problems before us and

find the means to solve them. Hindsight is the loser's consolation. We must make the word Marine stand ever more clearly for the latest, most progressive and sound military practice in landing operations.

Generations of Marines long gone trust in us to land and take the situation well in hand, even as they did. Let us not fail them or ourselves by being unprepared when the call comes.

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(Continued from page 11)

able black-bound volume, fat with the mixture of fact and fancy which was confidently labelled "Ancient History" there was a striking legend of old Rome. It was the old Republican Rome, the stout period of manful struggle during which a self-governing people were beginning their long history, before kings and conquests had made them soft. The story tells of a fearful earthquake which destroyed many buildings in the city. The buildings could be rebuilt, however, and this did not greatly matter. The thing that did matter was the opening of a fissure, a chasm of abysmal depth, which likewise resulted from the temblor. It stretched clear across the Forum, the common upon which the people met to transact their lawful business, public and private. It was monstrous to have it thus divided, and so the good people, as was the custom, consulted the oracle.

But the oracle's advice was cryptic; it usually had to be couched in terms so ambiguous that no interpretation could possibly bring him (or her) into disrepute. As I recall it, the message was to the effect that this fissure would not be closed until the "greatest treasure in Rome" had been cast into it.

All hands thereupon put on a regular drive and many were the prize possessions that went clattering down into the crevice. Women of position and elegance dropped precious gems, men of substance, their gold and silver; each "gave until it hurt," and yet the fissure failed to close. When everyone had reached the limit of his treasure (and his patience) and it began to look bad for the oracle, up rode a warrior to the brink of the canyon. Drawing his sword, and holding it high, he said: "Rome's greatest treasures are her courageous fighting men." He thereupon plunged with his mount into the chasm, which immediately closed in upon him, and the meeting place of the Romans was again made whole.

Perhaps we in this Republic have greater material treasures than had the old Roman Republic. Certainly we extend over an area, the wealthiest in the world, which compares to the greatest over which the Roman Eagles ever extended in their heyday. But even in this machine age, where a thousand contraptions serve the complex purposes of war, supplementing man and tending to reduce his importance as an individual, it is still true that the nation's greatest treasures are her courageous fighting men. And so, on this 165th anniversary, let us toast the glorious old Corps and then toast the budding young new one—may the example and the tradition of the old serve to stimulate the new to ever greater deeds, and may the laurels of victory crown our bayonets tomorrow as they did in the days gone by.



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Published Quarterly By

THE MARINE CORPS ASSOCIATION

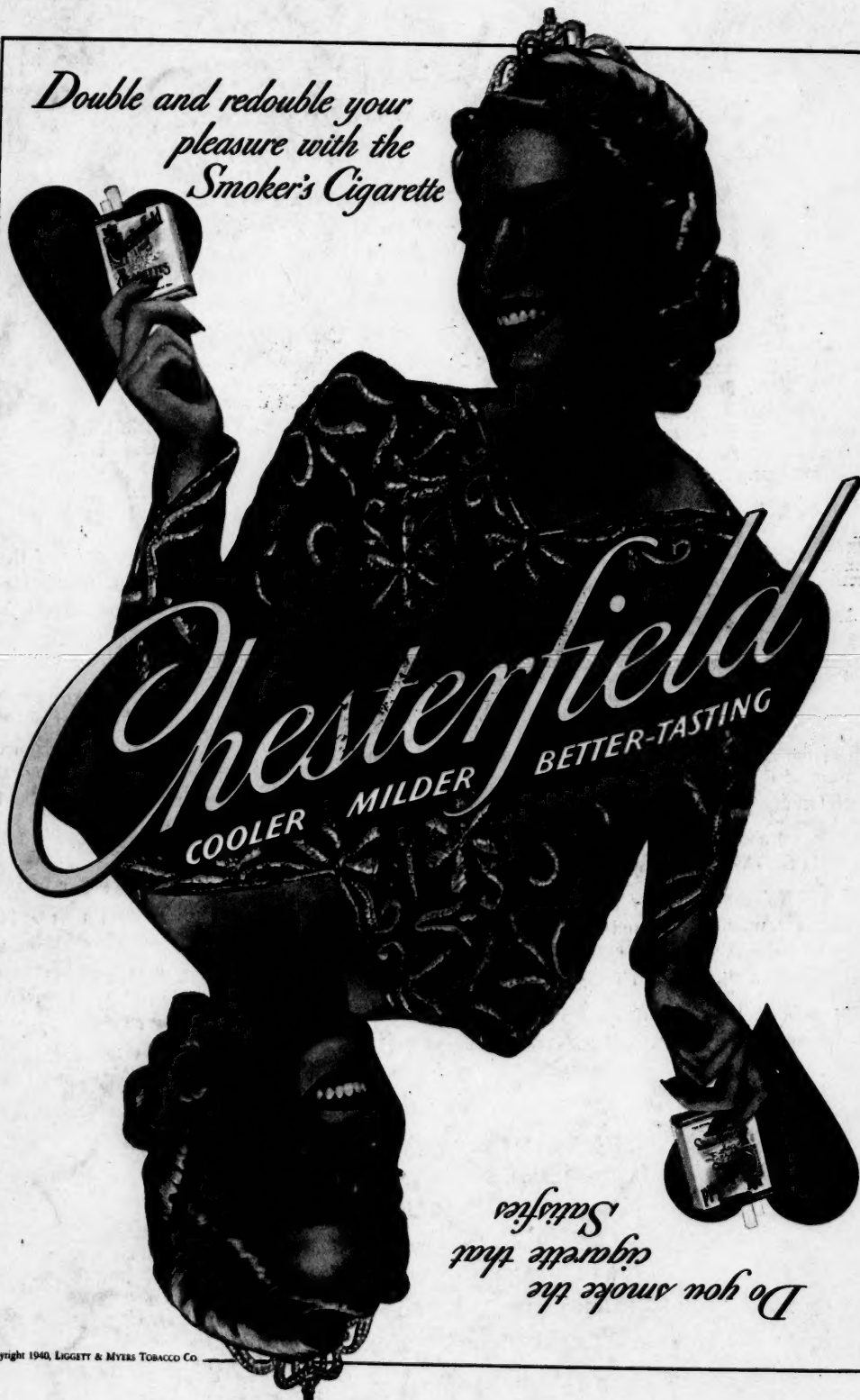
Room 1734 Headquarters U. S. Marine Corps, Washington, D. C.

Printed at 32nd St. & Elm Ave., Baltimore, Md.

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